The CHEMISTAND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

DECEMBER 19 1959



The

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Executive Staff

and

Representatives

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a very happy

Christmas

and

a prosperous

New Year







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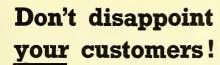
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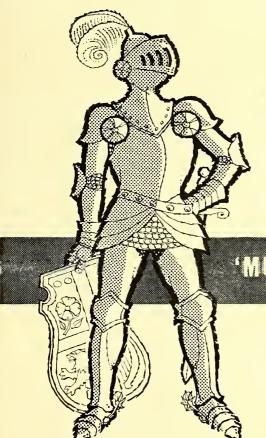


We greet our friends at home, abroad;
—may you not need to take the drugs.



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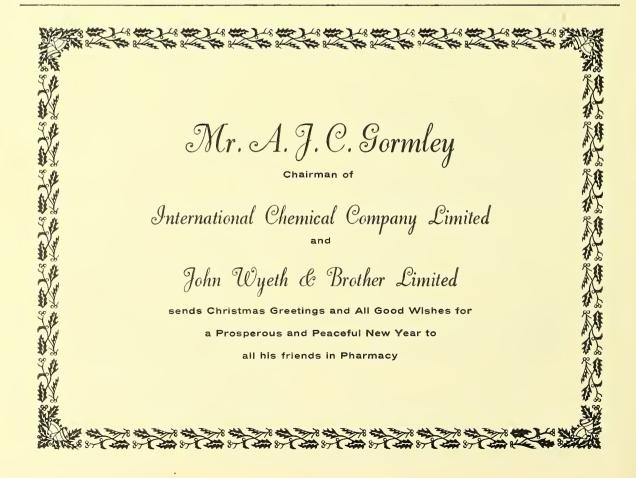
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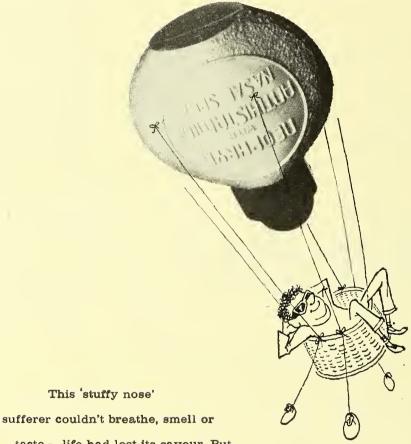
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out of all that. There will be many more
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— and now's the time to
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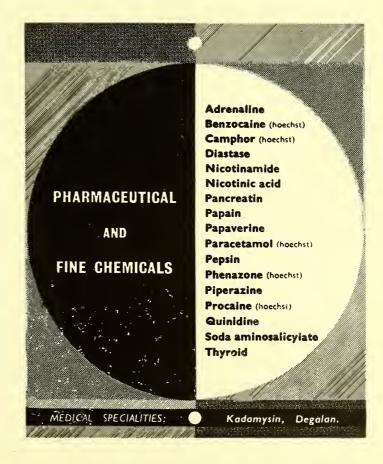
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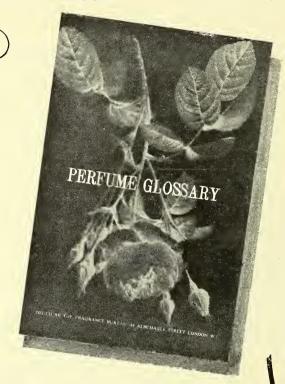
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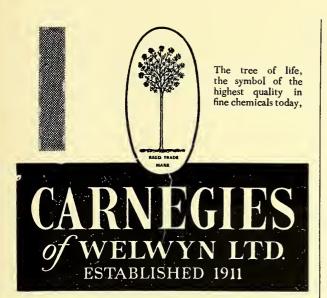
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Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 172

December 19, 1959

No. 4166

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'Redoxon' 1 G. effervescent tablets are supplied in tins of ten. Retail price 6/9d. Volume 172

DECEMBER 19, 1959

No. 4166

Hospital Pharmacists

HOUSE QUESTIONS ON UNDERSTAFFING

THE remuneration of hospital pharmacists was referred to in the House of Commons on December 14 when Dr. Barnet Stross asked questions concerning the understaffing of hospitals (see p. 553).

The Minister of Health, replying, indicated that forty-one hospitals and two clinics in the London area were authorised to use EC10 (HP) forms because of the shortage of pharmacists. The Minister did not think it was appropriate for him to comment on the salaries of hospital pharmacists whilst the matter was being considered by the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, As far as he knew the negotiations were "proceeding appropriately."

ceeding appropriately."

The following day at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, Committee C, an offer was made by the management side which is still under discussion. The meeting was adjourned until a date towards the end of January

1960.

Management Efficiency

STATEMENT BY ADVISORY COUNCIL

A STATEMENT of aims prepared by the National Health Service Advisory Council for Management Efficiency is to be circulated to all hospital authorities and various professional organisa-tions whose members work in the hospital service. The council, whose terms of reference were given earlier in the year (C. & D., May 9, p. 493), have set down their objectives and broad methods of approach in a two-page pamphlet. In the first instance they are concentrating on hospital service problems and wish to ensure that the best results are achieved from the human and material resources that are available. They agree that the care, treatment and well-being of the patient are the overriding considerations and aim at a positive and constructive approach not to be confused with "economy" in terms of finance. Another aim is to improve the general organisation of hospital work in order to back up the expected clinical progress, and a com-plementary aim will be the betterment of the working arrangements for hospital staff at all levels. The Council wish to attempt to foster "a climate of opinion throughout the service in which better methods are not only accepted but welcomed, in order to promote a dynamic attitude of mind which is necessary for the best results." The council have no executive powers and action must rest with the Minister and hospital authorities, but they should

be a "clearing house for promising ideas from every quarter and will act as a focal point for information and for the comparison of results." The Council believed the service had already had great achievements to its credit which would be regarded as a challenge to steady and continuous advance in its future efficiency. An appendix to the statement lists the members of the council and their individual capacities.

Free Trade Association

" NOT SOLELY A BRIDGE"

THE formation of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) would bring great benefits to member countries and provide for the British producer new and challenging opportunities in a market of 90 million people, said Mr. Anthony Barber, M.P. (Economic Secretary to the Treasury) at the Institute of Export's annual dinner on December 9. Its purpose was not solely to provide a bridge with the six Common Market countries. After outlining the various organisations set up since

1945 to ease international trade and payments, Mr. Barber added that, as an Institute of Export, they might suggest a good deal of what he had been talking about made life easier for importers rather than for exporters. But the truth was, of course, that there were two sides of the same coin. Anything that eased the flow of world trade redounded to the advantage of those who lived by world trade. It helped to strengthen the hand of those in other countries who were working to reduce restriction and discrimination against our trade. And it was surely good sense for an industrial nation to give its importers all the freedom of choice that was possible and reasonable to buy from the best and cheapest sources. To do that helped industry and not least the export industry. It was an astonishing fact that since 1948 the value of British exports had more than doubled. At the present time exports amounted to some £9 millions a day. In one year, the value of United Kingdom exports was more than the total of what the Government spent on health, education, housing, war pensions, police, and family allowances.

Debt Responsibility

LOWER AGE LIMIT SOUGHT

THE National Chamber of Trade is to consider the advisability of asking the Government to lower the legal age of responsibility for debts from the present twenty-one to eighteen years. The risk of bad debts incurred by teenagers have



GOLDEN JUBILEE STALWARTS: Five members of the staff and the managing director of Durbin & McBryde, Ltd., chemists, 112 North End, Croydon, between them have given 168 years' service. The company celebrated its golden jubilee in November. Shown are Mr. H. J. Quilter (thirty-nine years' service), Mrs. I. Cardill (thirty-two), Mrs. M. Graham (thirty-seven), Miss J. M. Grafham (sixteen), Miss M. J. Shergold (seventeen) and Mr. W. O. McBryde (managing director twenty-seven years).

increased with the increasing amount of business done by retailers with young people, as a result of their now far greater earning power. Under the present law retailers can only obtain county court judgement in their favour, where minors are concerned, if the goods or services supplied are a necessity of life; by far the greater bulk of teenage spending is said to be on luxuries.

A New Research Journal

TECHNIQUES OF ELECTROCHEMISTRY

ELECTROCHEMICAL techniques such as potentiometry, polarography, electrolytic separation, chronoamperometry, chronopotentiometry, and others are the subjects catered for in a new international publication: Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry. The first volume covers the period August 1959 to December 1960, subsequent volumes. each comprising six issues, will correspond with a calendar year. Current advances and research papers upon new techniques are considered by an international editorial board. The journal is published by the Elsevier Publishing Co., Spuitstraat 110-112, Amsterdam-C, Holland. Specimen copies may be obtained from, and subscriptions arranged through, D. Van Nostrand Co., Ltd., 358 Kensington High Street, London, W.14.

Makers' Claims

CUSTOMERS BECOMING MORE CRITICAL

"DURING a long experience in the administration of public protection duties, I have never known the purchasing public to be so keen to ensure that they are fairly treated in all their purchases. This applies not just to weight and measure but with regard to other claims made by manufacturers and suppliers to the public. A statement or claim is no longer accepted without question simply because it is printed on the container or in an advertisement." That statement appears in the annual report by Mr. S. Strugnell (chief inspector of the weights and measures department, Kent County Council). The report also states that 2,174 registrations were effected in Kent for the sale of Part II poisons during the year ended March 31.

Research Demand

U.K. CONSULTANTS' EXPERIENCE

THE Association of Consulting Scientists announced at a recent meeting that, in the experience of their forty-seven

member organisations, more research was being demanded of them by American companies than by British. The Association, formed in 1958, heard an address by Mr. H. Phillips/(chairman of the Institute of Public Relations) entitled "The Creation of An Image." In discussion following the address, members deplored the lack of interest in research displayed by many British companies and considered ways of publicising the wide range of research services available.

A New Pest Centre

FREE SERVICE FACILITIES

NEW premises for the Woodworm and Dry Rot Centre were recently opened at 16 Dover Street, London, W.l., by the mayor of Westminster, following transfer of the Centre from Bedford Square, London, W.C.2. Free advice and an identification are given of infested wood brought in by members of the public, and a pest advisory service is also now provided. Wall cases and charts provide specimens and details of wood-boring insects, and there is a cinema. Similar centres are established in Bournemouth; Birmingham; Belfast; Bristol; Edinburgh; Glasgow, Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle; and Nottingham.

Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE FIGURES

RECENTLY issued Board of Trade figures show that sales of chemists' goods by independent retailers were 8.7 per cent, lower in September than in August but 6 per cent, higher than in September 1958, Multiple retailers' sales were 5.4 per cent, lower in September than in August but 8 per cent, higher than in September 1958, Sales by Co-operative societies were 3 per cent, lower in September than in August but 6 per cent, higher than in September 1958. The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Chemicals and Cancer

TALK TO NORTHERN IRELAND SOCIETY

"THE Rôle of Chemicals in the Causation and Control of Cancer" was the title of a talk given by Dr. D. Hamer (head of the chemistry and pharmacy department, Belfast College of Technology) at a president's "at home" to members of the Pharmaceutical Society

of Northern Ireland at their Belfast headquarters on November 30. Dr. Hamer outlined the nature of the cancer problem, how cancer might be caused by production of abnormal chemical environment and how a study of cells had given indications of possible chemotherapeutic approaches, Mr. J. Caldwell (president) was in the chair. A vote of thanks on behalf of the attendance of eighty was proposed by Mr. J. H. Restrick.

THE REPUBLIC

Irish Drug Association

SPECIAL MEETING IN DUBLIN

THE recent increase in wages tentatively agreed between the committee of the Irish Drug Association and repre-sentatives of the Workers' Union of Ireland and the Irish Union of Distribu-tive Workers and Clerks, was unanimously ratified at a special general meeting of the Association in Dublin on November 30. Mr. P. McAuliffe (president) explained that the agreement provided for an all-round increase of 12s. 6d. a week for men and 10s. for women. Proposing that it should be accepted, he stated that on October 21 the Association received a demand from the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks for an all-round increase of 25s, a week, followed a few days later by a similar demand from the Worker's Union of Ireland. Following negotiations the new increase was agreed upon with effect from the first pay day in December. Mr. A. C. Hennessy (vicepresident), seconding, said that in the circumstances he considered the agreement satisfactory. He did not think the Association could have done better. The motion to approve the increase was passed unanimously. The president said that it had been agreed with both unions that the hours of trading during the Christmas period should be the same as last year, with the closing times again 8 p.m. on December 23; 9 p.m. on Christmas Eve, with Stephen's Day the same as a Sunday (two hours), and Christmas day completely closed, Regarding a suggestion that shops in the city area should have a half-day and a lunch hour closing, the secretary (Mr. B. Smith) said that of 340 chemists circularised he had received 185 replies. The number in favour of lunch and half-day closing was 109. The day suggested for the half-day closing varied between Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. The centre of Dublin did not appear to be in favour of a half-day closing. Many supported the existing hours for week-day closing, with 105 favouring

PHARMACY THEIR
MEN AND THEIR
LADIES: Top - table
diners at the annual
dinner and dance of the
Glasgow Pharmacy Club,
which took place in the
city on November 10,
Shown are: Messrs. T. C.
Kelly, Innes, Wright, R.
Anderson, R. W. Webster, J. Watt, W. C.
Maemaster and J. Gibson, Mesdames Smith,
Kelly and Anderson,
Miss Janette Robertson



and Mesdames Jeffrey (president), Watt, Macmaster and Gibson. Miss Robertson (ladies' golf champion) was the principal guest.

7 p.m., thirty-five favouring 6.30 p.m., and ten in favour of a 6 p.m. close. The number in favour of a complete close on Sundays and bank holidays was eleven while nearly one hundred favoured the existing hours for Sundays and Bank holidays. In favour of the present Christmas hours were 111. There was a large number in favour of lunch time and half-day closing. If the returns for the various areas were broken down they would show a majority in favour of such closing in each suburban district. No decision was taken on that subject.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE second world congress for manmade fibres is to be held in London, May 15–18, 1962.

MR. Edward Heath (Minister of Labour) has appointed Mr. J. M. Howard, M.P., to be his parliamentary private secretary.

SIR Cyril Hinshelwood (Dr. Lee's professor of chemistry, Oxford University) was re-elected *Président* of the Royal Society on November 30.

MR. Duncan M. Oppenheim is to become chairman of the Council of Industrial Design in succession to Sir Walter Worboys who retires on January 31, 1960.

SEVERAL cameras were stolen from the lock-up pharmacy of Mr. G. Heydon, M.P.S., 9 Hospital Street, Nantwich, Ches, on the night of November 26.

Notice No. 78—Goods chargeable with Purchase Tax—issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise has been revised. The new edition supersedes the issue dated October 1958, and also Notice No. 78P dated April 1959.

THE night after Mr. H. Ash, M.P.S., had spent a considerable time arranging his Christmas window display at his pharmacy, 468 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester, someone smashed the window and stole an electric shaver.

CERTAIN subsistence allowances payable to members of bodies under the National Health Service have been increased by the National Health Service (Travelling Allowances, etc.) Amendment Regulations 1959, operative December 7 (H.M. Stationery Office, threepence).

MR. A. W. Clark (managing director, Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd.) was elected *President* of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation at the annual meeting on December 1, Mr. I. B. Throndsen (managing director, Johnsen & Jorgensen (Trident), Ltd.) *Chairman* of the council and Mr. I. M. Bailey (vice-chairman and joint managing director, Rockware Glass, Ltd.) *Vice-chairman*.

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 11) Order, 1959, effective January 1, 1960, which temporarily exempts from import duty certain chemical and other products listed in the Customs and Excise Tariff under headings in chapters 28, 29, 30, 73 and 81. Certain of the goods are currently exempt from import duty until January 1, 1960. The Order is published as Statutory Instrument 1959, No. 2086.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Intensive specialisation

While the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society were discussing the situation arising out of the extension of the qualifying course for its diploma, the Central Advisory Council for Education (England) completed and published their report, described by the chairman (Sir Geoffrey Crowther) as "a policy for teenagers." It is of material interest to all professions and, indeed, to all in any walk of life, for it is on the foundation that building takes place. The report concerns pharmacy closely when it voices complaints of too intensive specialisation in the sixth form of some grammar schools. It says: "In this system English education is singular. Neither in Western Europe nor in North America is there anything of the sort. Even nearer to home, in Scotland, the schools insist on a much wider spread of subjects in the sixth form than we do in England." The differences in sixth form standards in England and in Scotland have become the cause of much difficulty in attempting to set entrance standards to pharmacy, and it is just possible that an earlier publication of the Crowther report might have influenced the policy on which pharmacy so recently embarked. I am still of the opinion that pharmacy would be better served by making its point of entrance one which demanded evidence of a good, broad general education. Concentration at school on the present entrance subjects cannot do other than narrow the field, and pharmaceutical education is of so specialised a character today that there is neither time nor scope to allow of the wider knowledge so essential in the business of living as distinct from the making of a living. If the outcome of the report is a much wider spread of subjects, the Council may have to reconsider their present form of entrance.

Progress

Public anxiety, sooner or later, finds expression in Parliament, and the pressure of recent events has brought us nearer to official action in the case of the C.N.S. drugs. The Pharmaceutical Society have attempted, within the limits of their power, to influence a situation which they recognised could not be permitted to go on unchecked. Direct approach to the authorities has been made on several occasions, and further evidence of the Society's awareness of the situation was forthcoming in the Council's recent memorandum to members—not all of whom, by any means, were in need of it. The matter is now regarded as urgent, and we may expect an early statement from the Poisons Board which, presumably, has been giving the whole question consideration for some time. Pharmacists who have been acting scrupulously will welcome a positive statement with all the authority of law, for they have found their position acutely uncomfortable on many occasions.

Pep

What do you look for in a soft drink? Recently, doubt has been cast on the claims made for the presence of glucose as an "energiser" in various beverages, but a recent announcement in the Mineral Water Trade Review and Guardian opens up a new field altogether. It seems that there is to be a "pep" ingredient. The announcement states: "Dancers know how refreshing a soft drink is during a strenuous evening's jiving. But that drink will be even more invigorating with caffeine added." Well, of course, we get caffeine in small quantities, in tea and coffee, and to that extent the addition may be harmless. Indeed, if the drink is to be palatable, only a small quantity could be incorporated, and the claims made would be suspect. But is there any justification for adding a drug as such—and caffeine is a nerve stimulant—to something which is sold indiscriminately as a thirst-quencher? I cannot think that there is. Surely a bottle of "pop" should remain what it is, namely a bottle of pop. Pandering to the jaded with bottles of "pep" pills is bad enough, but the addition of caffeine to a soft drink, sold indiscriminately and drunk in the same manner, is surely carrying "refreshment" too far.

NEW PRODUCTS

Two Strengths Available.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the introduction of Biotexin (novobiocin) in 500 mgm. sugar-coated tablets. Packed in bottle of ten tablets, the new strength will be additional to the 125 mgm. and is aimed at facilitating administration of the standard daily dose of 1 gm. (as a single dose) for adults and older children.



MEDICAL SPECIALITIES: Carton in which Lipostabil cholesterol-normalising capsules, and container and carton in which Mylomide (amylobarbitone with bemegride) tablets are issued by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

Treatment of Bronchial Asthma.—Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics, are introducing Medihaler Iso-forte, a new product for the treatment of bronchial asthma by inhalation. The product contains 10 mgm. per mil of micronised isoprenaline sulphate suspended in an inert propellant, in 10-mil stainless metal vials. The powdered aerosol preparation is stronger than the original product Medihaler Iso (which remains on the market), and is intended to fill the needs of those patients who, through inherent low susceptibility or acquired tolerance, need relatively high doses of isoprenaline sulphate in order to gain adequate relief.

Antipyretic and Analgesic.—Therapeutic Products, Ltd., 67 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, are introducing to the medical profession on January 1, 1960, a new analgesic and antipyretic preparation, Prefacose. The product is a powder of which each ounce contains 1 gm. of paracetamol, 100 mgm. of vitamin C and 25 gm. of medicinal glucose. It is intended for administra-



tion as a palatable effervescent drink, for colds, fevers. headaches and rheumatic conditions. The pack is a carton containing 8 oz. in a sealed bag. Distributors are Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, and 139 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Available to Mental Hospitals .--Laboratories, Ltd., Benger Holmes Chapel, Ches, announce the introduction of Cavodil for the treatment of all degrees of mental depression. Cavodil (β phenylisopropylhydrazine hydro-chloride) is said to be a potent inhibitor of the enzyme mono-amine oxidase both in vitro and in vivo and produces a marked and sustained elevation of mood. It readily crosses the blood-brain barrier and effectively inhibits mono-amine oxidase in the brain in doses that have no significant effect on that enzyme in the liver. The makers say that clinical response, sustained and often dramatic, is usually apparent between the fourth and fourteenth days of treatment and that clinical trials have shown that treatment with Cavo-dil makes electrochemical therapy unnecessary in most cases of depression, often succeeding where E.C.T. has previously failed. Treatment with the product would appear to be simpler and more acceptable to the patient than E.C.T. and makes fewer demands of the mental hospital staff. Dosage: 12 mgm. (four tablets) in a single daily dose until a clinical response is noted. Following the response, dosage should immediately be reduced to 6 mgm. a day for a further fourteen days and then to a maintenance dose of 3 mgm. a day. On remission of symptoms, treatment should be withdrawn gradu-ally over a period of twenty to thirty days. Cavodil is at present available to mental hospitals only. Packings are bottles of thirty, 250 and 1,000 3-mgm. tablets. At present the product is subject to purchase tax.

Mirrored Compact. — Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.I, are introducing in the



new year an elegant new mirrored compact, the alabaster "Love Pat," as illustrated. On February 9, 1960, the company also intend to launch a new perfume, "Intimate" packed in tall, slim-waisted bottle in a pink and gold embossed box. Soap, talc and spraymist perfumed with "Intimate" are also being made available.

Hair Reconditioner in Squeeze Pack.—André Philippe. Ltd., 16 Cosway Street, Marylebone London, N.W.1, are now presenting their No. 17 hair reconditioning cream in a lilac-coloured polythene squeeze bottle of exclusive shape with white push-on cap. The contents are sufficient for six treatments.

A Compact Home Health Lamp. — The golden Soltanette infra-red lamp launched by the London Commercial Electrical Stores, Ltd., 20 Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4, is fitted with a reflector of anodised gold colour and has a golden contemporary stand



and protecting guard. The lamp has finger-tip adjustment. Its three-core cable is anchored by means of a cord-grip bush, and the lamp is supplied with a long-wave 250-watt dull-emitter or 400-watt mixed-wave radiant-heat generator. The Soltanette is sold only against doctor's certificate.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, announce that Permapen oral suspension and Permapen tablets have been discontinued; stocks are exhausted.

In White Nylon Only.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham, announce that their Sanibriefs and Sanipants are now in white nylon only and that new prices apply.

Advertised Price Corrected.—An obsolete price appeared by inadvertence in a Paddi pads announcement by Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, in this paper on November 14. The correct price (since September 28), is 5s. 6d.

Christmas Greetings to Customers.— Elsewhere in this issue the following advertisers extend Christmas and New Year greetings to their customers:— W. Sutton & Co., Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Sangers, Ltd., Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd.

Now Freely Available.—Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that, after a period of limited supply, Broxil (BRL 152), the new high-peak synthetic oral penicillin, is freely available to retail pharmacists and may be obtained through the usual trade channels. The packs are vials of twelve 125-mgm. or 250-mgm. and bottles of 100 125-mgm. or 250-mgm. tablets.

Christmas Arrangements

The following closing dates and times are notified:-

From 4 p.m. on December 23 until Monday morning, December 28

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex.

HORLICKS, LTD., Slough, Bucks.* From usual closing time on December

23 until Monday morning, December 28
AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., LTD., 34
Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1 (emergency staff on Christmas Eve from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; prescription service a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; prescription service vans will operate for local orders received up to 9.30 a.m. on that day. Closed for stocktaking from Monday evening, December 28, until Friday morning, January 1, when stockrooms open at 8 a.m. until 1 p.m. Local presented as a.m. until 1 p.m. Local presented as a.m. until 1 p.m. Local presented as a service as a service of the s scription service will operate as usual on December 29 and 30.

BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Urgent orders December 24.*

BENGUE & Co., LTD., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley.

BOOTS PURE DRUG Co., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.*

E. H. BUTLER & SON, LTD., Leicester. EVANS MEDICAL, LTD. (head office and works at Speke; Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn; Evans Medical, Ltd., Ruislip, Middlesex and Evans Medical (Midlands), Ltd., Kingswinford, Staffs).

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Green-

ford, Middlesex (emergency orders until 4 p.m. on December 24).

SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD., 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1.* UPJOHN OF ENGLAND, LTD., Fleming

Way, Crawley, Sussex.
VITAMINS, LTD., Upper Mall, London. From 12 noon on December 24 until Tuesday morning, December 29

Neville PRODUCTS, LTD., BAYER House, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.*

PAINES & BYRNE, LTD., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.*
RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. From 12.30 p.m. on December 24 until

Tuesday morning, December 29 H. R. NAPP, LTD., 3 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2. From 1 p.m. on December 24 until

Tuesday morning, December 29

The British Drug Houses, Ltd.,
London, Poole, Godalming, Liverpool and Nottingham (emergency staff available at Graham Street, London, and Triumph Road, Nottingham, on Thursday afternoon, December 24, and Monday, December 28).

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Park Royal, London, N.W.10.*

F B A PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., 37 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.*

LEDA CHEMICALS, LTD., Berk House, Portman Square, London, W.1.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., 42 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. From 3 p.m. on December 24 until

Tuesday morning, December 29 MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hod-

desdon, Herts.* PFIZER, LTD., Sandwich, Kent (hospital and other urgent orders dealt with between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on December 28).

From Thursday evening, December 24, until Tuesday morning, December 29

DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD., The Broadway, Wimbledon, London.* GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Roundthorn Estate, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23.

INDUSTRIES. IMPERIAL CHEMICAL LTD., pharmaceuticals division, Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire (Midland regional sales office and warehouse closed December 25, 26 and from 12 noon on December 28; Scottish Regional Sales office and warehouse closed on December 25 and from normal closing hour on Thursday, December 31, until Tuesday morning, January 5).

ELI LILLY & Co., LTD., Basingstoke,

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., LTD., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.* Offices at Carfin, Scotland, closed on December 25 and on January 1 and 4).

From 10 a.m. on December 24 until Tuesday morning, December 29

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham.*

From 12 noon on December 24 until Monday morning, December 28

EVANS MEDICAL (NORTHERN), LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Evans Medical (Wales), Ltd., Swansea.

BUTLER & CRISPE, LTD., 80 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD. warehouse closed (Edinburgh December 25 and January 1 and 4. The warehouse at 4 Carlos Place, London, W.1, closed on December 24 and 25) From 12 noon on December 24 until Tuesday morning December 29

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham. From 4 p.m. on December 24 until Monday morning, December 28

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., 37 Devonshire Place, Brighton, 1.

From 5.30 p.m. on December 24 until

Monday morning, December 28 Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., King's Road, Reading, Berks.

*Emergency supplies from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1 (Welbeck 5555).

FIRST-AID BOXES

Requirements for docks and building sites

REGULATIONS making changes in the contents of first-aid boxes, cases and cupboards for workers at docks and cupboards for workers at docks and on building sites, take effect on January 1, 1960, following two new Orders—the Building Operations (Firstaid Boxes) Order, 1959*, and the Docks (First-aid Boxes) Order, 1959 (H.M. Stationery Office, 3d. each)—made by the Minister of Labour. The First-aid Boxes in Factories Order, 1959 (made on May 21) specifying the 1959 (made on May 21) specifying the contents of first-aid boxes in factories also becomes operative on the same date. Under the Order for building operations two scales of first-aid equipment are to be required, one for sites where more than ten, but not more than twenty-five persons are employed,

and the other for sites on which more than twenty-five persons are employed. Three scales of equipment, related to the number working at any one time at the docks, will replace the existing single scale. The three scales are for up to ten workers, between eleven and fifty workers, and for more than fifty workers. The requirements at docks are to be identical with those applicable in factories in general. Details of the scales are given in the table below. Both new Orders require that all materials shall be of the standard specified by the British Pharmaceutical Codex. Specifications for adhesive dressings for wounds, and for eye ointment are given in approval certificates of the Chief Factories Inspector.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRST-AID BOXES

	BUILDIN	G SITES	Docks Persons Employed			
EQUIPMENT	Persons I	Employed				
	11–25 inclusive	More than 25	Not more than 10	11-50 inclusive	More than 50	
Ministry of Labour first-aid treatment leaflet (form 1008)	1	1	1	1	1	
Small sterilised unmedicated finger dressings	6	24	6	12	24	
Medium-sized sterilised un- medicated dressings for hands or feet	. 3	12	3	6	12	
Large sterilised unmedicated dressings	3	12	3	6	12	
Adhesive wound dressings* of assorted sizes	12	36	12	24	36	
Triangular bandages of un- bleached calico	2	8	2	4	8	
Sterilised eye-pads	2	8	2	4	8	
A rubber bandage or pressure bandage	1	1	1	1	1	
Adhesive plaster	a sufficient supply		a sufficient supply			
Sterilised cotton wool in half- ounce packets	,, ,,	**	, , ,	, ,, ,,		
Eye ointment*	,, ,,	**	,,	,, ,,		
Safety pins	,, ,,	,,	,,	79 79		

*Approved type.

Note: The quantities given are minimum quantities for guidance only—the Schedules require "a sufficient quantity" in all cases except those in respect of the first-aid leaflet and rubber bandage when "one only" is necessary.

LEGAL REPORTS

Summonses Dismissed

Two summonses against the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co., Lincoln, of selling Clarke's blood mix-ture tablets, the contents of which did not conform to the amount stated on the label, were dismissed by Coventry magistrates on December 10. Mr. J. G. Marriage pleaded not guilty on behalf of the company. Mr. W. M. Lewis, public analyst, said he tested tablets bought at Bell's Surgical Stores, Gosford Street, Coventry, and found a 45 per cent. ammonium chloride deficiency. He believed the ingredients were reacting together and said he thought the formulation was not satisfactory. Miss E. H. Pottage (a director of the defendant company) said the tablets were manufactured two years ago in Liverpool. In the fifty years that the company had been marketing the product, there had not been such a prosecution before. A consultant analyst, Mr. N. L. Allport, agreeing with the deficiency said he would not have expected such a reaction in a dry tablet. It was said on behalf of the company that the tablets had been manufactured by a first class firm, and there was no reason why the defendants should have carried out tests.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

PURE CHEMICALS, LTD. — Dr. W. A. Johnson has been appointed a director.

SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD.—Group sales for the forty weeks from January 4 to October 10 are slightly higher than those for the relative period of 1958, the directors state. Estimated group profit, before tax, and minority interests, for the period is £1,629,000 (against £1,512,000).

DISTILLERS CO., LTD. — Group trading profit for the half year ended September 30, after charging depreciation, is estimated at £14,686,000 (£12,841,000 for the corresponding period last year). Net profit, before taxation, attributable to the company is £14,512,000 (£13,032,000). An interim dividend on the Ordinary capital for the year ended March 31, 1960, of 5 per cent. (4 per cent. equivalent) is declared.

BUSINESS CHANGES

S. MURRAY & CO., LTD., have transferred their offices to Holborn House, Old Woking, Surrey.

TROLLOPES, LTD., 16 Fore Street, Trowbridge, Wilts, are closing for business from December 24, the premises having been purchased by a London property firm. Founded in 1846, the business became a limited company in 1921.

UNILEVER, LTD., announce that their central perfumery department at 1 Southwark Park Road, London, S.E.16, is to operate as a company under the name of Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., from January 1, 1960, with registered office at 117 Grange Road, London, S.E.1. Directors: Mr. A. E. Diamond (chairman), Dr. R. Favre

(technical director, perfumery), Mr. D. Holness (technical director, research), and Mr. A. D. C. Lambert (commercial director and secretary).

Appointments

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. J. Esler, 27 Kingswood Park, Cherry Valley, Belfast, their Northern Ireland representative.

DOMESTOS, LTD., College Works, Albion Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have appointed Mr. F. Firth their Leeds branch area manager in succession to Mr. T. Walker, who has retired after more than fourteen years' service.

PERSONALITIES

DR. F. BATEMAN (director of medical services, Boehringer Products division, Pfizer, Ltd.), was for three years second in command of the flying doctor service in Australia and medical specialist for the Portuguese Colony of Timor previous to joining that company. He broadcasts on the B.B.C. programme "Woman's Hour" on December 31 on the eating habits of the aborigines in Central Australia.

MR. C. H. BLOODWORTH of Ilford, Ltd., and well known to photographers, photo-

graphers, photographic dealers and photofinishers in the North of England. retired recently after thirty-four years with that company. Illness had prevented him making his usual calls but he writes: "To all who know me I send my sincere

thanks for all their kindness; may you all continue to prosper in every way."

MR. ARNOLD J. PINCOMBE, who was elected president of the British

Photographic Manufacturers' Association on December 9, is celebrating his twenty - fifth year in the industry. A director of Bell & Howell Co., Ltd., Mr. Pincombe holds an executive post with the cine and photographic division of Rank Precision



Industries, Ltd. He joined G.B. Equipments, Ltd., on its formation in 1934, and has since played a leading rôle in the development of the 16-mm, cinematograph industry in Britain. In 1936 he became sales organiser of the company's education division, and in 1938 equipment sales manager. He was appointed general manager, films and equipment in 1940, and has remained with the managerial side during the development of the company and

its integration into Rank Precision Industries.

MR. A. W. CLARK, M.I.Mech.E., F.B.I.M., J.P., who has been elected president of the

president of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation (see p. 549) is managing director of Beatson, Clark & Co. Ltd., glass bottle manufacturers, Rotherham and Stairfoot, Yorks, Until his election as president, Mr. Clark was chairman of the council



of the Federation. Among his major interests is the development of the work of the glass container publicity committee of which he is chairman. He is also chairman of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry, president of the Association of Glass Container Manufacturers, vice-president of the Yorksnire Glass Manufacturers' Association and vice-chairman of the British Glass

DEATHS

CHANCE.—Suddenly on December 9, Mr. Charles Chance, managing director of W. V. Westlake, Ltd., chemists, 13 Church Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Mr. Chance was fifty-seven.

DEVITT.—On November 30, Mr. John Edward Devitt, M.P.S., 471 Lordship Lane, Wood Green, London, N.22. Mr. Devitt qualified in 1942.

LEWIS. — On December 5, Mr. Owen Lewis, M.P.S., The Arcade Pharmacy, Penmaenmawr, Caernarvonshire. Mr. Lewis qualified in 1933.

POUT.—Recently, Mr. Donald George Pout, M.P.S., Galen Pharmacy, 45 Barbourne Road, Worcester, aged seventy-five. Mr. Pout was a native of Whitstable and went to Worcester in 1913 carrying on business there in Barbourne Road. He was for thirty-nine years secretary of the Worcester-shire Pharmaceutical Committee and was also a former president of the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

SUMNER.—Recently, Mr. Henry James Sumner, M.P.S.I., 76 Eglinton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin, Mr. Sumner qualified in 1904.

TAPER.—On November 25, Mr. Alfred Percy Taper, M.P.S., 51 Algernon Road, Rotton Park, Birmingham, 16. Mr. Taper qualified in 1928.

TRAYNER.—On November 18, Mr. Francis Edward Trayner, M.P.S., 36 South Drive, Warley, Brentwood, Essex. Mr. Trayner qualified in 1920.

WILLIAMS.—On December 8, Mr. Frank Henry Williams, M.P.S., 232 West Street, Crewe, Mr. Williams, who qualified in 1922, had been in business in West Street for thirty-two years.

WOOD.—On November 24, Mr. Harry Mayall Wood, M.P.S., 162 South Street, Ponders End, Enfield, Middlesex. He qualified in 1904.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

IT was the intractable problem of multiple sclerosis rather than the lack of funds that hampered progress in dealing with the disease said Mr. DEREK WALKER-SMITH (Minister of Health) on December 14 when replying to Mr. T. L. Iremonger. He said research continued and any promising line of research would receive adequate financial support. Mr. A. F. Brockway asked if a Russian drug had yielded results. The Minister said that Russian workers claimed to have isolated from cases of multiple sclerosis a virus closely related to the rabies virus, but they did not claim that treatment with their vaccine had been an unqualified success, and no adequately controlled trials had been reported.

Names Not To Be Divulged

MR. N. LIPTON asked the Minister of Health on December 14 if he would require publication of the names of doctors fined by executive councils for neglect of duty. MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH said he did not think it would reflect the balance of the public interest to propose an amendment of existing arrangements.

Animal Experiments

A PLEA for a grant for research to be made into alternative methods of discovering remedies for illnesses which do not involve the necessity for experiments on living animals was made in a question by MR, R. HARRIS. In a written reply on December 11, MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH stated that much research sponsored by the Medical Research Council was already devoted to that purpose and when further research offered reasonable prospects of results the Medical Research Council would undertake it.

Agricultural Chemicals

MR. JOHN EDEN asked the Minister of Health what further research work was necessary to ensure that poisonous substances used in agriculture and food storage were not harmful to human beings. MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH in a written reply on December 11 stated that the Minister of Agricuture, Fisheries and Food was arranging for a small group of scientists to review the research that was being done on the use of poisonous substances in agriculture and to make proposals as to whether more research work generally was necessary.

European Free Trade Association

There was a debate on December 14 on a motion by MR. HEATHCOAT AMORY (Chancellor of the Exchequer) approving the establishment of the European Free Trade Association. During his speech he stated that he understood that 70 per cent. of the Trade Associations approached by the Federation of British Industries approved the proposals and more than half of the rest were prepared to accept them.

Radcliffe Committee

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked by Mr. A. H. Albu, on Decem-

ber 3, what steps he was taking to carry out the suggestions of the Committee on the Working of the Monetary System to assist small businesses, especially those engaged in new invenespecially those engaged in new inventions and innovations of technique.

Mr. A. Barber stated the Radcliffe Committee made three proposals in that field, for an industrial guarantee corporation, for term loans to small businesses by banks, and for raising the upper limit on the size of transaction in which the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation may engage. The only one of these with which the Government was directly concerned was the first. On this the Chancellor has asked the President of the Board of Trade to consider what need there was for a body of the kind suggested, and what contribution it might be able Two banks had announced to make. the introduction of term loans schemes for small businesses. The shareholders of the I.C.F.C. had agreed that the Corporation may take up the whole or part of any issue the total amount of which did not exceed £300,000.

D.D.T.

MR. J. A. FARR asked the Minister of Health on December 14 about the possibility of D.D.T. and some of its solvents used in agriculture causing leukemia, aplastic anaemia, jaundice and other blood disorders. MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH stated that work carried out by the Medical Research Council provided no evidence that blood disorders could be produced by D.D.T., and he understood that manufacturers avoided solvents that would cause undesirable effects on the blood.

Shortage of Pharmacists in Hospitals

DR. BARNET STROSS asked the Minister of Health on December 14 whether he was aware that many hospitals were under-staffed in their pharmacies, and that the recruitment of experienced staff was becoming continually more difficult; whether he would give an estimate of the present shortage for the service as a whole; and what action he was taking to provide the staff needed. He also wanted to know how many hospitals in the London area were unable, because of shortage of pharmacists, to dispense for their patients and therefore used EC10 forms; and what was the resulting estimated extra cost to the Service. MINISTER said that he was aware that there was a shortage of pharmacists generally which affected some hospitals. Advice was recently given to hospital authorities on the organisation of hospital pharmaceutical services, with a view to making the best use of available trained manpower. A salary claim for hospital pharmacists was now being considered by the Pharmaceutical Whit-ley Council. Forty-one hospitals and two clinics in the London area were currently authorised to use EC10 (HP) forms because of the shortage of staff. The extra cost involved was not known. DR. STROSS asked if the Minister was aware that "the Middlesex teaching hospital had to use this procedure

which involved an extra charge of about £13,000 a year." He added that whilst appreciating that the question of payments to pharmacists was now being discussed, it seemed to be the root of the problem and that the hospital service could not easily compete with the payments made outside to people of similar qualifications. In view of that would the Minister consider, "the right thing to do is to see that the hospital service gets the best possible staff, because that will be the most economic way of giving service to the public."
MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH said it would not be appropriate for him to comment on the salary question while the claim was under negotiation. There had been a slow and gradual improvement over the years in the number of pharmacists, and there had been a more substantial increase in the number of assistants-in-dispensing. STROSS replied that the numbers had increased but, by and large, they tended to be in the lower ranks and the female staff tended not to stay for as long as men who assumed greater responsibility adding "is not the serious problem that experienced staff are becoming more difficult to obtain each year?" THE MINISTER replied that he year?" THE MINISTER replied that he had tried to improve the distribution of the pharmaceutical staff, and in that had the advantage of the Report of the subcommittee of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee. SIR HUGH LINSTEAD suggested that part of the difficulty had probably through a virtual deadlock in the negotiations of the Whitley Council, and asked the Minister to make inquiries to see whether that deadlock could be broken. THE MINISTER said that as far as he knew the negotiations in the Whitley Council were proceeding appropriately.

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL asked the Minister to explain why the shortage had been allowed to go on. "When the position becomes acute, the Minister has to adopt methods of this kind and issue EC10 forms, which will be a most costly answer." Finally, he had to give more, and the Whitley machine began to turn. "Why did the Ministry not anticipate the shortages?" In his final answer to the series of questions THE MINISTER said, "We have a considerably expanding service and, over all, there are many demands for skilled manpower, although all these things provoke, in some context, a shortage of available manpower, but we do our best within the context of the material available, our responsibility for public money and so on to ensure that the service is staffed as it should be."

Public Health Laboratories

In the House of Lords, on December 9, Viscount Hailsham (Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Science) introduced the Public Health Laboratory Service Bill to establish a Public Health Laboratory Service Board for the exercise of functions with respect to the administration of the bacteriological service provided under section seventeen of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

SIDE EFFECTS OF DRUGS

Their occurrence and mechanism

ADDRESSING members of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch recently on "Some Side Effects of Drugs," DR. G. R. BOYES said that the past fifty years had seen a great impact of organic chemistry and microbiology on medicine. The empirical remedies derived from the vegetable kingdom and the simple inorganic salts had given away to the products of the laboratory. Unwanted effects of drugs fell broadly into two main groups: toxic effects that could be foretold from the results of pharmacological studies and which could usually be avoided by careful regulation of the dosage; and the unpredictable reactions that were allergic in character and the result of previous sensitisation. Skin rashes fol-lowed from immunological reactions between provocative antigen and specific antibody, causing an unusual response in the affected tissues. Repeated exposure to the antigen was usually necessary to provoke the reaction. When a foreign protein such as horse serum was introduced into the tissues, it was promptly incorporated into the protoplasm of many different types of cells. Some of it was deposited in the vascular endothelium in conective tissue cells, on collagen fibres, and in certain types of epithelium. The greater part of the foreign protein, however, was removed from the circulating tissue fluids by phagocytosis in the cells of the reticuloendothelial system, where, in the course of several days, it caused specific anti-bodies to form. Ten days after the injection of the foreign protein, the circulation became flooded with the anti-body, which then combined with the antigen fixed by the other tissues. That union of antigen with antibody caused injury to the cells and the local release histamine, and that sudden release of histamine was responsible for tissue changes leading to urticaria, constric-tion of the bronchi, and other manifestations of serum sickness. A number of chemical substances when introduced into the body were able to form chemical compounds with protein, and in that form were able to undergo the same immunological reactions as a foreign protein. The combination of a drug with serum albumen to form artificial antigen must be held responsible for the occurrence of reactions resembling serum sickness, sometimes seen after the administration of the drug.

Agranulocytosis Hazards

Around 1930 attention had been called to the occurrence of a blood disorder known as agranulocytosis, caused by amidopyrine. Since then the occurrence of agranulocytosis had been recognised as a possible toxic effect of a number of drugs, and other blood disorders (for example thrombocytopenia and purpura, haemolytic anæmia and aplastic anæmia) had come to be recognised as possible hazards from exposure to certain chemical and therapeutic agents. The mechanism whereby agranulocytosis developed in sensitive persons had been explained by Moeschlin and others on the hypothesis that an offending drug combined with the protein in the serum

to form an antigen. The antigen caused sensitisation, and the antibodies so formed became attached to the leucocytes, which were then agglutinated and became destroyed when the leucocyte-bound-antibody and antigen came in contact. The coupling of some drugs with blood platelets and the formation of an anti-drug-platelet antiserum must be considered responsible for the thrombocytopenia and purpura after the administration of some drugs.

Aplastic anæmia was produced by damage to the bone marrow, resulting in a reduction or total failure of blood regeneration. The red-cell-forming tissue was predominantly affected. That type of anæmia could arise without any known cause. It could also develop after exposure to a number of chemical substances, such as benzol, trinitrotoluene, and nitrophenol; drugs such as sulphanilamide, thiouracil, amidopyrine and chemical-warfare agents such as mustard gas; some insecticides and weed killers, compounds of arsenic, gold, lead, and radioactive substances. Drugs might adversely affect the liver in a variety of ways, according to the type of cell which they damaged, Jaundice and hæmorrhagic manifestations might be caused by such compounds as carbon tetrachloride, benzene, dinitro-phenol, muscarine, para-aminosalicylic acid, sulphadiazine, and some phenothiazine derivatives. During a period up to three weeks an objective type of jaundice with dark urine, pale stools and pruritus appeared. The condition was usually mild, and was usually resolved by discontinuing the drug, but some severe cases had persisted for several months. The mechanism underlying that drug-induced type of liver disease was not clearly understood. Though in some cases clinical and laboratory findings indicated that the jaundice was obstructive in nature, such obstruction was not in the sphincter, but in the liver itself. The most likely explanation for the production of that type of jaundice appeared to be an allergic mechanism that led to intrahepatic bile stasis and bile plugging. In laboratory studies to investigate the pharmacological action and toxicity of drugs in animals, there was evidence of differences in toxicity of some drugs for male and female animals of some species. Usually that sex difference was observed in only a single species, and sometimes only in one particular strain of animal. Instances that had been investigated provided evidence that the phenomenon was under hormonal control. It would be of interest to know if sex differences in toxicity or side effects were constantly observed.

DR. R. A. LISTER pointed out that not all side effects were undesirable. A number of side effects had turned out to be of use. For example, work on the sulpha drugs had led to the oral treatment of diabetes. Replying, DR. BOYES said it was true that a number of drugs had been developed through observation of their side effects. The rauwolfia compounds were being investigated as hypotensive agents when the chance observation of the behaviour of a group

of unruly apes that had been treated with some of the compounds triggered off the modern tranquillisers, MR. A. W. PATTERSON asked about the position of the diabetic person who must have insulin but yet was allergic to it. DR. BOYES replied that two methods were in use for the treatment of such allergic persons. The first method was to desensitise by giving minute doses and then gradually to build up the dose; and the second method was to treat with an antihistamine drug. MR. J. MYERS asked about the effects of drugs on different races of people, and DR. BOYES replied that emetine had a marked difference of effect.

Correspondence

Prescription Shortcomings

SIR,—Whether my bad handwriting or my failure to convert correctly from the Metric to the Imperial system, or more likely the habit of converting the wholesale chemists' packs of 2 litres or 2 kilos to ounces is to blame, I cannot say! but one kilo is certainly not 70 oz. (C. & D., December 12, p. 529).

G. LLOYD THOMAS,

St. Albans

How is it Done?

SIR,—There are retailers who do not subscribe to the C. & D. It's their loss. None the less I intend prodding one or two of my friends again in view of your announcement of a price list of mer-chandise. Such a list will be of great value and it will furthermore mean a saving to those of us who subscribe to lists only. How you can add this service without charge is known only to you; I hope that it wins you many new subscribers. Indeed I should like to see your journal reaching every qualified person since the Pharmaceutical Society's journal leaves so much to be desired. You offer a much freer platform for opinion and one could hope that with an expanded readership more space might be deemed desirable for "letters to the Editor." All success be with you.

J. WILKINSON, Wilsden, Bradford

Not in Catalogue

SIR,—Having seen the letter in the correspondence column (C. & D., December 12, p. 529), according to which, one of the Pricing Bureaux apparently returned a prescription to a chemist asking what had been supplied for "Nomen Proprium," please allow me to express our apologies to him. We get a surprising amount of humour out of prescriptions, but this time the laugh is on us. No excuses are offered for this faux pas, but in some slight mitigation I would just point out that whereas the average chemist sees some fifty prescriptions per day we have to deal with no less than 800,000 every working day. Though we take every care that prescriptions are not returned needlessly, being only human, we cannot avoid the occasional slip.

W. HAIGH,
Joint Pricing Committee for
England,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1

Centenary Congratulations

SIR,-I want to stand with the host of Britons who will be extending felicitations on your centenary; but especially I want to congratulate you on the special issue marking that occasion and on the annual special issues over the years that have made such a substantial contribution to recording the British history of pharmacy.

GLENN SONNEDECKER, Director, American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, University Chemistry Building, Madison 6, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Doses on Stock Containers

SIR,—A tragedy reported recently occurred by the dispensing by a pharmacist of an overdose prescribed by a physician. Could not such tragic mishaps be prevented if the usual maximum single and daily doses were stated on the labels of stock containers, as is compulsory by Continental legislation? Otherwise I fully agree with Mr. G. Lloyd-Thomas' comments (C, & D., December 12, p. 529) and think that it would be about time to adopt one system of weight and measure to bring to an end the existing confusion.
C. J. RAWSKI-CONROY,

St. Albans

Policy Towards New Goods

SIR,—Following my letter (C. & D., November 28, p. 485) "Chemists only—till when?", may I report that my answer from our blackcurrant-pastille pushers has taken the form of a visit from their area manager who, in many words, convinced me that his firm's future policy is anybody's guess and, in short, that they will do whatever seems to them to be expedient. He then accepted my quiet assurance, in equally polite terms, that his firm must not expect from pharmacy any help whatever in marketing their new products unless and until they revert to their former policy of protecting the retail prices of their goods. The present trend in retail price cutting courts and the present trend in retail price cutting courts. trend in retail price cutting seems to be the opening of a "rat race" down a slippery slope back to the chaos of pre-P.A.T.A. days, and any effort of ours to halt that tendency and ensure a return to sanity will be worth while. And so I would suggest that our guiding rule concerning all new proprietaries must be: "Protect the price, or no support."

C. H. Sмітн, West Bromwich

Reply To Tobacconist

Sir, — "Tobacconist's" provocative reply was not so amusing as his naive first letter for it savours suspiciously of inside knowledge. Further to that he obviously cannot grasp the difference between chemists' sales departments and the dispensing department. It is apparent that what he does know is from some ill-informed source consequently this little knowledge is dangerous. I wonder if "Tobacconist" sould winderstand the following? When could understand the following? a chemist is informed by the Minister of Health that the payment for certain proprietaries is based on a large sized pack of say 1,000 tablets that the chem-

in order to meet this cut-throat policy—buys the basic pack and hopes When the doctor starts for the best. ordering the item he orders 300-400 and then forgets it leaving the chemist with 600-700 tablets. That is the sort of "ethical" preparation not acceptable by any wholesaler, least of all the respectable ones. They usually only accept complete unbroken packages. I noticed Mr. Cripps (C. & D., December 12, p. 529), asked him to reply to that, likewise Mr. Cooper did not say anything about becoming a mere "hand-over of advertised lines." He did accuse "Tobacconist" of being content to do just that himself therecontent to do just that himself, therefore, I conclude that Mr. Cooper's comment on "Tobacconist" choosing to ignore the differences between us, was near the mark. I do not find any fault with his reference to hard work, any retail chemist in business today has to work hard. Regarding his reference to chemist-doctor relationships, I dispense for about twenty doctors and I only know four personally and they are in the team and play the game—the others are batting for themselves, and hitting hard. What are those letters for after my name? I used to be so proud of them—now I'm beginning to think they stand for "Mistaken poor sucker." If "Tobacconist" cannot understand this letter his vision must be affected by heavy smoking. My free advice would be to suggest he saw his friend, the Doctor.

R. W. WAKEFORD,

Hayle, Cornwall

SIR,—In my reply to the "Tobacconist," let me say first that my remark about addiction, etc. was intended as a joke about other matters of which he knows not. If his chemist friend would let him look at previous numbers of the C. & D. he would read that the chemists' greatest concern at the moment was the number of new "ethicals' which appear daily and the number of "ethicals" which so quickly become "shelf warmers." In my own experience I was at the wrong end of the town from the doctors and found I had to have a full range of the latest products every five weeks for the rota week and by the time the next rota came round a complete new set had appeared and I had no chance to dispose of the others in the intervening four weeks, until my stock was greater than one year's takings on National Health Service. Now after eleven months, with the aid of two good friends in pharmacy, who have not yet seen the error of their ways, the dispensary sink, the dust-bin and the lavatory, I have managed to get a little straight, but if "Tobacconist" would forward me the name of the accommodating wholesaler I could still unload a pile of unwanted and outdated "ethicals." I suggest he lets me know in confidence, because if he publishes the name, the wholesaler will have to enlarge his premises and take on new staff to cope with the rush. The suggestion that the doctor was the chemist's most important customer should get "the laugh of the year" in most of the pharmacies that I know. He says he cannot believe that chemists and doctors go their separate ways, but in

the main, they do. Lastly the real question of the year—"What are all those letters after his name for? have been wondering for years, perhaps he can give us an answer.

H. G. A. CRIPPS, Hitchin, Herts

Sir,—I do not often take up my pen to write to your journal, but some of the comments made by "Tobacconist" display such woolly thinking, and ignorance, that I cannot refrain from comment. A pharmacist has to spend a minimum of five years theoretical and practical training before he is qualified as a pharmacist, and has to have exact knowledge of a very wide field. He therefore expects, and should receive preferential treatment from manufacturers, and wholesalers, and is fully entitled to expect that medicinal and other products traditionally sold in pharmacies, should not be sold by tobacconists, grocers, public houses, What qualifications and responsibilities are demanded of the tobacconists? Slot machines could do their work just as well. The tobacconist has his stock at all times under his direct control, whereas the chemist has to carry a large and expensive general and dispensing stock. In fact over 25 per cent. of a chemist's stock is represented by his drug stock for prescriptions, over which he has little control. The doctor has complete freedom to prescribe what he wishes, and this month's stock of antibiotics, sulphonamides, etc. may, and probably will be superseded by completely new remedies. "Tobacconist" can clear any slow moving stock by cutting his profit —has he ever seen any bargain offers of penicillin tablets, or sulphathiazole tablets on a chemists counter? It is true that wholesalers will accept for credit "ethicals" returned, within a reasonable time, but that does not apply to opened packs, and frequently a chemist will have to order a large pack of a new drug, to dispense only twelve or twenty-five tablets out of a pack of 100—but will be paid only for that quantity he has dispensed. In small villages and towns, the chemist can maintain close contact with the local doctors, and so reduce the complexity of his stock, but in the larger towns and cities this is impossible, and the chemists there have to carry a much wider and more expensive stock. When purchase tax is reduced, the chemist loses, because the public expects the reductions to apply immediately, but when tax is increased, the public does not expect to pay the increases until months after the budget. If my memory serves me correctly, tobacconists pass on any tax increase on tobacco immediately, irrespective of the date of purchase, and there have been few reductions in that tax to cause loss to tobac-conists. The cheap sneers of "Tobac-conist" will not affect the service given to the public by chemists, whose counter sales subsidise indirectly National Health Service, though these counter sales are being whittled away by the increasing number of tobacconists, grocers, etc. who are selling the lines first introduced by pharmacists. KENNETH J. WADGE, Plymouth

OVERSEAS NEWS

PHILIPPINES

Supervising Drug Manufacture

OFFICIALS of the Philippine Medical Association, the Philippine Pharma-ceutical Association, the Philippine Standards Association and the Philippine Chamber of Industries are discussing the possibility of recommending that Congress should pass a bill establishing a Food and Drugs Board to supervise the manufacture of foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Drug Prices Down

THE retail prices of home-produced penicillin and streptomycin are being reduced by about one-third in the Chinese People's Republic. Newspapers commented that that was an indication of China's rapid progress in the pharmaceutical industry.

BELGIAN CONGO

Pyrethrum Extraction Project

AGREEMENT has been reached in London between Mitchell Cotts Group and M. L. Hamburger for the erection of a new pyrethrum extraction plant at Goma in the Belgian Congo. A new company is to be formed in which both parties will be interested, to take over the land which has already been acquired and to erect and operate the new factory. Orders for the necessary plant and equipment have been placed, and it is anticipated that full production will be achieved with little delay. Congo growers are to be offered advantageous prices for their flowers through an organisation which already exists as a planters association and the Mitchell Cotts Group are to provide a technical team.

CANADA

Toronto Convention

HIGHLIGHTS of the second annual convention of Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialities held in Toronto, recently, included a special session on tariffs, aimed at briefing delegates on the pending Tariff Board hearing on certain chemicals due to get under way early next year. Messrs. George Glass (vice-chairman of the Tariff Board) and J. A. Davis (chairman, Chemical Industry Tariff Committee) were the speakers. Mr. G. H. Wood was elected precident of the Association at the president of the Association at the convention.

ITALY

Plant for a U.S. Manufacturer

PARKE, Davis & Co. have begun construction of a combined manufacturing and sales branch in Milan, Italy, costing about \$1 million. The company's facilities in Rome are being repany's facilities in Rollie are octing fe-tained as a supply depôt to expedite the distribution of pharmaceuticals throughout Italy. The new production unit and administrative buildings are being built on a 15-acre site near Milan airport, about eight miles from the centre of the city. Upon completion, some time in the autumn of 1960, the two connected buildings will have a total floor space of 54,000 sq. ft. and will employ about 100 persons.

A NIGERIAN PHAR-MACY: New pharmacy with offices recently opened in the main thoroughfare of Kaduna, capital of northern Nigeria, by West African Drug Co., Ltd. The company has branches in main centres throughout Nigeria.



INDIA

Drug Industry Development

INAUGURATING the meeting of the Indian Pharmacopæia Committee at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, recently, Mr. V. K. B. Pillai (Secretary to the Ministry of Health) said that the Government of India had plans to build up a real basic industry in synthetic drugs and was negotiating with some foreign countries for the necessary technical assistance. He said that India was not only a storehouse of a large assortment of medicinal plants but had also a rich heritage and knowledge of the therapeutic use of

such plants.
What needed to be done was the scientific investigation of these plants and the exploitation of the natural resources to the best advantage of the nation. The research done in the laboratory should be translated into the industrial field. Pilot plants should be organised and initiated. "At present," he said, "the Indian Pharmaco-pœia was only one of the recognised standards under the Drugs Act. The object should be to bring to perfection that pharmacopæia so that eventually it could be made the only one to be recognised under the Drugs Act."

N.R.D.C. ANNUAL REPORT

Cephalosporin patent applications

REFERENCE to the interest of the National Research Development Corporation in the cephalosporin group of antibiotics is made in the Corporation's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30 (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.). Those antibiotics, the report says, were the subject of collaboration work work. Collaborative work carried out by Oxford University and Medical Research Council scientists at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology under Sir Howard Florey and Dr. E. P. Abraham, and at the Medical Research Council's Antibiotics Research Station at Clevedon under the direction of Mr. B. K. Kelly. Of the antibiotics so far isolated from that group one, named cephalosporin C, was closely related to penicillin but was in certain significant respects different both in regard to its chemical structure and its biological properties. In particular, it was resistant to destruction by the enzyme penicillinase. That property was associated with specific features in the chemical structure of cephalosporin C. For that and other reasons much effort was being devoted to the determination of the structure of the antibiotic, and the work in that field included the use of x-ray crystallographic techniques by Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin and her colleagues at Oxford University. The Corporation had made some financial contribution towards the cost of the work and had filed a considerable number of patent applications, both in Britain and abroad in order to protect the inventive results of the work. In addition, it had arranged to associate Messrs. Glaxo, Ltd., with the project to help in those aspects of the work requiring larger scale preparation facili-

ties and associated know-how.

Another project that was receiving assistance from the Corporation was an automatic apparatus for the chemical treatment and scanning of chromato-grams devised by Dr. I. E. Bush of the Radeliffe Infirmary, Oxford. The Corporation was also providing the salary of a worker and paying for certain anof a worker and paying for certain an-cillary equipment in the pharmacology department of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine where Professor Eleanor Zaimis was collaborating, with Dr. Alexander Lawson of the Chemi-stry and Biochemistry Department of the School, in work intended to produce compounds with an adrenaline or anti-adrenaline action. The number of inventions communicated to the Corporation during the year was nearly 700 and the number of patent rights assigned to it nearly 200, both figures being somewhat higher than in the previous year. Government departments and universities continued to be the main source of supply of inven-tions which were accepted by and assigned to the Corporation. At the end of the year, the Corporation held the rights in 2,794 United Kingdom and foreign patents or patent applica-tions, of which 1,038 were being actively exploited; and 395 licence agreements with manufacturers were in force, as compared with 357 in the previous year. Of the Corporation's total income for the year of £285,908, over £180,000 was represented by royalties on inventions licensed to firms in industry both at home and abroad. They included inventions concerning tri-iodothyronine, antithyroid compounds, hecogenin, antitumour agents and also

LONDON CONTRACTING SCHEME

Saving of £18,000 claimed for 1959-60

THE South-west Metropolitan hospital pharmacists committee contracts schedule, at July 1, represented a reduction of more than £18,000 compared with the prices for the same commodities on the last day (June 30) of the previous contract year. That was reported at a general meeting of hospital pharmacists in the South-west Metropolitan region held at the premises of the Regional Hospital Board, London, W.2, on November 28. Mr. E. A. Cross (chairman, South-west Metropolitan hospital pharmacists' committee) who presided.



Mr. W. S. Benjamin (committee secretary) with Mr. A. G. Lingfield (chairman of the Regional Hospital Board) and Mr. A. E. Cross (chairman of the committee).

in opening the afternoon session referred to the loss sustained by hospital pharmacy and by the committee (of whose contracts subcommittee she was a member) in the recent sudden death of Mrs. C. G. Snell, who was for over fourteen years chief pharmacist to St. Ebba's Hospital. He also paid tribute to the services of Miss M. E. W. Hill who was having to retire from the committee on leaving the region to take up the post of chief pharmacist to the Maudsley Hospital. Mr. Cross welcomed Dr. W. J. Gill (senior administrative medical officer) and Mr. A. A. Hunt (deputy secretary) of the Regional Board, Mr. R. Grist (the committee's contracts officer), Mr. W. E. L. Jones (deputy contracts officer) and representatives of the following hospital pharmacists committees:—North-east Metropolitan Region, Birmingham and Midland, and the London Teaching.

Midland, and the London Teaching.

The secretary (Mr. W. S. Benjamin) presented the committee's report on regional contracts for pharmaceutical supplies. He said that the joint contracting colors tracting scheme was now in its sixth year. One of the groups now in the new Wessex region had been transferred to the contracting scheme for that region, and at the end of the present contract year the transfer of the five remaining Wessex groups was anticipated. The number of participating groups was therefore forty-eight, together with two disclaimed hearitals for the disclaimed hospitals for the majority of whose beds the regional hospital board had contractual arrangements; another similarly placed disclaimed hospital had recently applied to join and was being accepted. The participants embraced 189 hospitals and twenty-four treatment centres. Ninety-three hospitals, as requested by their governing bodies, were receiving delivery direct from the contractors; there was redistribution from many of them to smaller units.

Contracts Schedule

The committee's first contract schedule, for 1954-55, had consisted of eight pages covering seventy-two items or groups of items. The present schedule, for 1959-60, consisted of fifty-two pages covering 284 items or groups of items. A significant feature of this year's schedule was that its prices as at July 1 represented a reduction of more than £18,000 when set against the prices on the last day (June 30, 1959) of the previous contract year for the same commodities.

The total value of the contracts durg 1958-59 was not far short of £300,000, compared with about £250,000 during the previous year when savings of approximately £25,000 were estimated to have been achieved. After taking all price increases into account the items contracted for during 1957-58, for which contracts were again placed during 1958-59, produced a further net saving of nearly £4,000. The addition of new items to the contracts schedule resulted in further savings. The most noteworthy was the inclusion of a wide range of corticosteroid preparations that had produced at the minimum a saving of £2,500. The committee were satisfied, after comparing the overall contract prices obtained with those it would have been paid in the absence of the joint contracting scheme, that the total value of savings during 1958-59 exceeded £30,000. During the five and a half years for which contracts had now been running the total turnover had amounted to £1,000,000 and sav-ings to substantially more than substantially £100,000.

The administrative costs of the scheme for 1958-59 amounted to £506, compared with £510 for the previous year. They were defrayed by the Regional Hospital Board.

The secretary then dealt with some other aspects of the committee's work, commenting on the meetings of the Ministry of Health hospital pharma-

cists' consultative committee on which he was the region's representative. Following the committee's report recommending the appointment of a chief pharmacist to two mental hospital groups with no pharmacist of their own, that post had now been established. The committee was now dealing actively with the "vexed question" of redundant stocks of drugs in hospitals. The report was unanimously adopted.

A general discussion followed on the training and recruitment of assistants-in-dispensing, a subject on which the committee's advice was being sought by the Regional Hospital Board in framing its reply to a recent letter from the Ministry of Health. In the course of the discussion a statement was made explaining the points of principle which would be guiding the committee when submitting its advice. Those were endorsed by the meeting.

Election of Committee

The meeting elected the following to serve as members of the committee and as auditors during 1960, retaining the same co-opted members:—Metropolitan General Hospitals, W. S. Benjamin. Lambeth; A. M. Giles, St. Stephen's; W. N. Hailstone, St. James'; Miss D. M. Jones, Bolingbroke; Surrey General Hospitals, J. D. Burns, Croydon General; E. A. Cross, St. Helier; A. E. Grimshaw, St. Peter's; J. S. Rutter, Kingston; J. W. Allister, Redhill County (co-opted member); Mental Hospitals, K. Gillanders, Botleys Park; Miss N. Harries, Tooting Bec; A. Ogden, West Park; W. R. C. Parker, Netherne; Co-opted from Teaching Hospitals, Miss J. Allen, Hammersmith; E. W. Simpson, Charing Cross; Coopted for Joint Contracting Scheme, R. Grist, Croydon Group H.M.C., contracts officer); W. E. L. Jones, St. Helier H.M.C. (deputy contracts officer); Auditors, W. Marshall, Croydon General; Miss E. E. Sorensen, Southwestern

The evening session was devoted to a reception (see C. & D., December 5, p. 511).

RECORDING CURRENT BIOLOGY

Royal Society's international discussion

THE Royal Society recently held a twoday discussion meeting on the biology of the southern cold temperate zone. Scientists from fourteen countries attended and papers upon botany and zoology were presented and discussed. In an introductory speech Professor C. F. A. Pantin, F.R.S., explained the reason for the meeting. He said that the scientific problem of today was not how to achieve the maximum rate of technological advancement in the physical sciences but how to predict the biological future of the planet. Stability did not hold today: change was to be measured not by geological periods but by the span of a human generation. Conditions were changing too fast for man to pre-dict his biological future, and vital information about the present and past condition of living things was vanish-

ing: yet it was upon that information that our prediction of the future was based. Biological systems depended upon the interaction of a multitude of different factors, and a small change in any one of those might cause an almost cataclysmic change in configuration. What would follow from the general destruction of forests, from the erosion of soil, from the widespread use of insecticides, from the increase of the products of nuclear fission in the atmosphere and in the sea? Two things must be attempted: to find rules governing the effects of environmental change. and to find rules for maintaining the stability of good environments despite new inventions. Though not so many decades might now be left in which to do what was needed, today it could still be done.

BRANCH EVENTS

STOCKPORT

Assimilation and Preparation

STOCKPORT & District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held their annual dinner and dance at the Town Hall, Stockport, recently, when the principal guests included Mr. W. Rees, the chief constable of Stockport, Dr. J. Yule, M.D., chief medical officer of Health, Stockport, Miss Ivy Roberts, one-time lecturer in pharmacy at the University of Manchester, and Dr. L. B. Wevill, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division. The health of the guests was proposed by the chairman, Mr. D. Price Allen, and the chief constable of Stockport responded. The chairman also presented the immediate past-chairman, Miss A. Goodison, with her past-chairman's badge. 298 members and their friends were present. They included a strong contingent from the Manchester branch. On November 2, the branch was addressed by Mr. F. Winder, the chief inspector of public health for Stockport, on the subject of "Clean Food." Winder outlined the duties of the public health inspectors in their efforts to safeguard the public by controlling the standards of hygiene on all premises in which food was sold or supplied for human consumption. The two methods of preventing food poisoning by adequate cooking and by chemical disinfection of the utensils and apparatus were well demonstrated in a film which was shown entitled "Food Without Fear," issued by Deosan, Ltd. A discussion followed in which Mr. Winder answered questions on refrigerated foods, the town's abattoirs and its water supplies.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Sell the Profession

THE annual dinner of the Isle of Wight Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Ryde on October 29. Nearly a hundred guests attended, including the mayor and mayoress of Ryde, Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (a member of Council) and Mrs. J. C. Bloomfield, and Dr. L. Firman Edwards (chairman of the local division of the British Medical Association). Mr. E. W. Palmer (branch chairman) presided and Mr. "Paddy" Flood, of the South-east Metropolitan Branch entertained. Replying to the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society, proposed by Mr. A. R. Kerry, Mr. Bloomfield said that the council had just set up a publicity committee in order to present pharmanism the most forwardle light and macy in the most favourable light and so "sell" the profession to the membership and help to overcome the apathy of so many. It would also have the important function of dealing with various Government departments, especially the Ministry of Health, and it would help the public services committee. Mr. Bloomfield entreated the members to study carefully a document which had been dispatched to proprietors and superintendents; disobedience of the directives could lead to serious consequences to the defaulters. new educational requirements were already raising pharmacists' status; it would rise still more as the years passed. The new headquarters in Bloomsbury Square would, when completed, provide a meeting place for al! members, and the Council hoped that it would be largely used for that purpose.

COVENTRY

An Inward Satisfaction

"HAD Sir Alexander Fleming had the aid and co-operation of pharmacists and pharmacologists when he first chanced upon the penicillin spores which floated through the open window of his laboratory, the practical application of that unique and sensational discovery would have come at least ten years sooner than it did, and that would have meant a greater saving of lives and a more rapid decline in sickness and suffering," said MR, L, BONHAM (chairman of the Coventry and Warwickshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) at the annual dinner of the branch on November 12, Mr. Bonham spoke about the profound revolution in pharmaceutical discoveries and developments that had taken place during the past thirty years. "There are the sulphonamides and antibiotics against infection, vitamins and hormones to prolong life, the corticosteroids, and the latest radioactive elements such as iodine and phosphorus," the former of which was now playing its part in nuclear research. Mr. Bonham stressed that the teamwork in medical and pharmaceutical research was greater now than ever before, and the Pharmaceutical Society was playing an important part by placing the whole of its far-reaching resources at the disposal of medical and technical colleges. Mr.
Bonham, referring to the Society's recent setting-up of a publicity committee, said that it was a move his branch had constantly advocated. "Why not tell the world how good we are? Let us acquaint the new Minister for Science (Lord Hailsham) with our potentialities and possibilities. found pharmacy a satisfying and stimulating career, providing the inward satisfaction of performing a great social service of helping in the constant battle against disease and death.

CROYDON

Their Responsibilities

MEMBERS of the Croydon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were told of their responsibilities to the public by Mr. T. Reid, vice-president of the Society, when he was speaking as guest of honour at their annual dinner on November 19. To the ordinary man and woman in the street, he said, the society meant virtually nothing. It was by the personal actions of pharmacists that the members of the public judged the profession as a whole. "Pharmacy has a record of which we can be proud," he declared, "and we have enhanced that since the coming of the National Health Service. Whatever the doctor orders for his patient it is important that it is ready promptly and quickly. When we realise the advances that have been

made in medicines and the many things that must be added to stocks and the knowledge that has been acquired by pharmacists I feel certain that pharmacy is playing a big part in the saving of the nation's health." Mr. Reid who was a former member of the Croydon branch, said that the branch had been much more fortunate than others as it had always had enthusiastic people ready to do whatever they were called upon to do. He was certain, he added, that no other branch was so lively and active as the Croydon Branch. Mr. Reid was responding to a toast to the Society made by Mr. G. F. Clark, chairman of the Croydon Branch. It was essential that local branches were alive, said Mr. Clark. The strength of the society lay in their strength and the members should be interested in their branch. he spoke for all pharmacists, he went on, when he said he wanted to see a strong Society, held in respect and raised in the eye of the public.

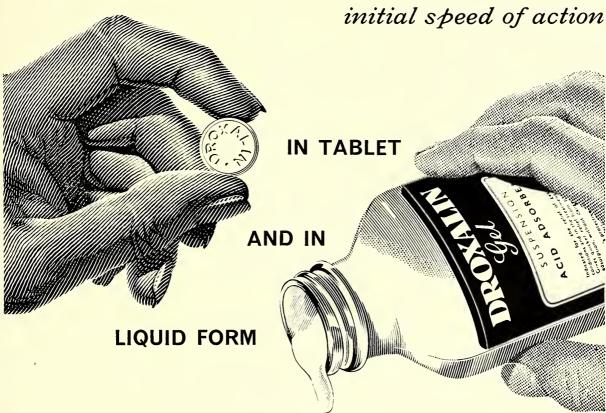
LEEDS

A Danger to Pharmacy

AT a recent meeting of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society seventeen people braved thick fog to hear Mr. E. T. KENT (a member of Council) put into words "A Few Thoughts on the Future of Retail Pharmacy." His talk covered a wide range. He began by describing how the Society's Council worked and by pointing out that the political side of pharmacy required years of experience on Council committees before ques-tions could be unevasively answered. He went on to describe a fishing holiday in Canada during which he was able to see conditions in pharmacy in that country. In the average city centre, he said, a relatively small number of large pharmacies dispensed most of the prescriptions, the smaller pharmacies shared out the remainder: perhaps fifteen per day. That number appeared small in a working day which began at 9 a.m. and finished at 9.30 p.m., with four hours' Sunday duty. A pharmacy that described itself as "highly ethical" sold stationery, tobacco and cigars, groceries and "patent" medicines, and included a post office. Many proprietary medicines and aspirin were being sold at super markets. Mr. Kent suggested the danger to pharmacy of that method of distribution should not be underestimated. Finally, the speaker drew from his own business experience, telling how he had concentrated on certain branches of merchandise to good effect (surgical instruments for ships and veterinary surgeons; factory firstaid kits, and sun-ray lamps). He considered that a pharmacist should have at least five years' experience in all departments of pharmacy before taking over his own business or a branch managership. When re-equipping a pharmacy he should modernise without losing pharmaceutical dignity. At question time it was noticeable that Mr. Kent managed to avoid giving evasive answers.

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Progress in Narcotics Control

A VALUABLE suggestion made by the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, whose report of the Fourteenth Session (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.) has just been published, is that the Commission should prepare a model code of laws for narcotics control.

The suggestion was partly prompted by the finding that present laws are not strict enough in some countries returning a high proportion of drug addiction cases. It was coupled with a warning that control measures that had proved successful in some countries were not necessarily to be recommended in others. Allowances needed to be made, in the Commission's view, in countries in which the use of narcotic drugs had been socially acceptable until recently. There were countries, says the report, in which addicts were regarded as criminals, and others where it was thought better to treat addicts rather than imprison them.

The report points to the need for the control by national governments of barbiturates and of those tranquillisers which have proved harmful if used without medical prescription, though the Commission had "not been made aware" of developments justifying further international action.

The number of countries manufacturing narcotics remained almost constant. In 1956 it was twenty-eight and in 1957 twenty-nine. During that time the number of manufacturing firms rose slightly (from 123 to 128), while firms licensed to manufacture synthetic narcotic drugs numbered fifty-three in 1956 and fifty-two in 1957. Ketobemidone is cited in the report as an example of the difficulty of preventing the use of a narcotic substance when it is strongly favoured by the medical profession in any country. That was the reason given for the comparatively small response forthcoming from the two producing countries (Denmark and Switzerland) to a recommendation by the Commission, approved by the Economic and Social Council in 1954, that governments should prohibit the manufacture, import and export of that synthetic compound.

A continued downward trend in opium production (which for several years has been lower than the demand) had prompted the United Kingdom representative to point out how difficult that situation made it for some manufacturing states to adhere to any international instrument such as the 1953 protocol limiting the number of producing countries from which they could purchase supplies.

The Commission agreed to place under provisional

international control the compounds 2.hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2(2-phenylethyl)-6,7-benzomorphan (also known as NIH7519) and ethyl 4-phenyl-1[3-(phenyl amino)-propyl]-4-piperidine carboxylate and their respective salts. The first-named compound was reported to possess approximately ten times the analgesic effect of morphine, and to show every sign of becoming an extremely useful drug. The degree of its addiction liability had not been definitely evaluated, but when administered to eight non-tolerant former morphine addicts it had been demonstrated to have five to ten times the euphoric effect of morphine.

Once more the Commission reiterated the opinion that the guiding principle to apply to all new drugs known or suspected to have addiction-forming properties should be to subordinate commercial interests to considerations of public health. Frequent declarations by manufacturers or in the Press that new analgesic drugs were not addiction-producing had caused the Commission some concern, and governments had been urged to keep a close watch on such publicity, especially to ensure, so far as possible, that claims made were based on careful and comprehensive clinical tests. A number of members of the Commission favoured greater control of the Press in the matter of publicity for new narcotics. Others pointed out how difficult it was to do that without making inroads into the freedom of the Press, "with unforeseeable consequences."

The report records that drug seizures so far reported for 1958 indicate an appreciable reduction, especially in the Far, Near and Middle East, though the flow of illicit drugs from clandestine sources remained at a high level. The most important drugs in the illicit traffic were opium and opiates; morphine and diacetylmorphine. The illicit traffic had wide ramifications and was well organised. The United States of America "continued to be the principal recipient of illicit diacetylmorphine," while Hong Kong had the unenviable distinction that 50 per cent. of all its prisoners had been convicted for narcotic offences. Declared seizures of synthetic drugs represented only a relatively small proportion of total seizures, a fact regarded as a tribute to the existing system of narcotics control.

In considering drug addiction the Commission was especially concerned to note that its incidence was higher in the medical profession than in other related professional groups. It considered that much more information, and in greater detail, was needed on addiction among doctors, and on its relationship to addiction of others, in order to provide bases for formulating measures to improve the situation.

In Hong Kong, addicts had devised a new method of using diacetylmorphine: "firing the ack-ack gun"—a method that derived its name from the fact that the cigarettes, because the grains were loose in them, had to be pointed upwards. The "best grade of the drug," says the report, was required for that purpose.

The medical use of cannabis having become practically obsolete, the Commission recommended its discontinuance, except in certain systems of native medicine. On the other hand, recent research had been reported which tended to show that substances extracted from cannabis had a bacteriostatic action and analgesic properties and might be useful against *Staphylococcus aureus* and other Gram-positive bacilli that were showing resistance to antibiotics. The Commission accord-

ingly adopted a resolution inviting the World Health Organisation to prepare a report on the use of cannabis for the extraction of useful drugs, "particularly of the antibiotic type."

Notwithstanding all the setbacks it records, and despite the long time lag before its report on any given aspect becomes available for study, the Commission can continue to derive satisfaction from the high value of its work which, over the years, is a record of progress.

Liberalisation of Trade

CONFUSION over the Common Market's relations with the "Outer Seven" has hardly been lessened by the visit to London last week by Mr. Douglas Dillon (American Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs). After London, Mr. Dillon was visiting Brussels, Bonn and Paris. His goodwill could therefore have laid the foundations of the bridge considered by many to be so vital to link the two European trading organisations. It transpired otherwise. While not opposing the

establishment of "the Seven," Mr. Dillon clearly had no enthusiasm for the project. Of more importance to him, and understandably so, was the pressure exerted by United States manufacturers to secure the abolition of remaining quotas where those distinguish between dollar and other countries. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, pharmaceuticals and dyes are among the goods subject to quota, and it is understood that British officials gave Mr. Dillon an assurance that further steps towards liberalisation would be taken shortly. Whether or not "the Seven" eventually link up with the six Common Market countries, pharmaceutical manufacturers, like others, are bound to find a draught of sharper competition when their tariffs are cut by 20 per cent. in six months' time. As is well known, Switzerland has a highly successful pharmaceutical export trade, and Denmark and Sweden also have outstanding products to offer. Nevertheless, benefits can flow in both directions, and manufacturers in the United Kingdom will no doubt take the fullest advantage of the increased scope for their activities.

PHARMAÇEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

DUCATION was again one of the main topics of discussion at a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin, on December 8. The Council were considering whether the present five-year course for pharmaceutical students was the most suitable, or whether a change should be made to make the course more "attractive." After a lengthy discussion it was decided, on the motion of THE PRESIDENT (Mr. H. P. Corrigan) to defer further consideration to a special meeting to be held on the night preceding the next monthly Council meeting.

Education Committee's Views

At the November meeting of the Council (C. & D., November 21, p. 458) it was agreed that the Education Committee should give consideration to the problem. Reporting back, the Education Committee recommended extending the academic course and shortening the apprenticeship period for students taking the licence examination. It was pointed out that a considerable change had taken place in pharmaceutical practice in recent years. Formerly a student devoted a large proportion of his time to acquiring the art of compounding, whereas at present a student had less compounding and more dispensing.

MR. G. C. O'NEILL said that although a member of the Education Committee, he was not in favour of reducing the apprenticeship period. They were trying to cure the ills of pharmacy "by tinkering with the educational system." He was well aware that the number embarking on pharmacy as a career had gone down. The economic position was so bad that the profession no longer had any appeal. The Council had to correlate the academic side of the question with the economic, He was against any change in the present system, which provided for one year's academic study, three years' apprenticeship and a final year in College. Opposing any reduction in the number of subjects in the course, he said it was easy to remove them but difficult to get them back.

MR. R. J. SEMPLE thought it was wrong to invite students to avail of the courses when there were no positions for them after qualifying. One solution would be to obtain a reciprocal arrangement with Great Britain. With a university degree Irish pharmacists could go all over the world. Under the present system an apprentice had little opportunity of practising pharmacy. MR. V. G. McElwee said that in his youth students served a four years' apprentice-

ship and were all the better for it. He was opposed to cutting down the present course. While the B.Pharm, degree was commendable he did not believe that the Council should educate students for export. The Council's duty was to look after pharmacists in the Republic and he was afraid they were not doing that. There was little use in creating a B.Pharm, degree if there was nothing for the student to do when he qualified. The Council should work hard to bring back compounding and dispensing to the chemist's shop where they rightly belonged.

" Detrimental"

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. H. P. Corrigan) said that under the proposed change it would be necessary to take a threeyear course in a university followed by a year's apprenticeship and a course in forensic pharmacy before qualifying, MR, T, R. MILLER said that both Dr. Timoney (dean of the College) and Mr. O'Connor had stated that the absence of a College course during the three years' apprenticeship was detrimental to a student returning to his final lectures. It had been found in the case of two students who had been permitted to take the pharmacy course immediately after the science course that they had a considerable advantage over the students who had to serve the apprenticeship period under the present system. The dean had complained that much valuable time had been lost in revising work which had been forgotten during the apprenticeship period. While he [Mr. Miller] believed that a university course would produce the best type of chemist, as a practising pharmacist he thought the returns from pharmacy were so meagre that anybody contemplating pharmacy as a career at present "should have their heads examined.

MR. M. Costello repeated what he had said at the last meeting—that there was something wrong with the educational system and he was anxious to correlate the first year with the final one. It was "staggering" to hear that two or three months of the pharmacy year were taken up in revising the first year course. The Council had to consider what the proposed new course would mean in terms of cost to parents and the reward that would be reaped by the successful students, While the suggested course was three years at a university and one at pharmacy he would be "prepared to settle" for two years' apprenticeship.

MR. M. F. BRODERICK agreed that it would be best to have the apprenticeship followed by the academic course but added "I would be slow to agree to any reduction in

the apprenticeship period except as a last resort." The pro-

blem lay in pharmacy and not in education.

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said students whose views he had invited, without exception informed him that they would favour the two College years in succession. The course was one of the longest available and a student could undertake various university degrees in a shorter period. He added that members were inclined to over-emphasise the importance of getting tied up with the university because as it was they were a miniature university and if they had the course recognised by the university a student would have at the end a degree instead of a diploma which would afford him greater scope in later life. More time was needed for pharmaceutical chemistry than was at present being allotted, and the standard of pharmacy in the Republic should be at least on a level with Great Britain.

ALDERMAN M. L. CASHMAN said that being torn between the two points of view he was unable to visualise what was best for the profession and before embarking on any change he would like to see what pharmacy had to offer in about fifteen years' time. He was divided between the academic and economic aspects of the profession. The Society had a duty to produce the best type of pharmacist and should also have a moral obligation to ensure that the pharmacist secured a decent living. It was a fact that most pharmacists were deriving a living, not from pharmacy. but from the sale of goods incidental to the profession. He warned against aspiring to a standard of training that would be too high and which the pharmacist might not be called upon to put into practise. Young people were reluctant to work more than a forty-hour week and regarded the present pharmacy hours with disdain.

MR. J. J. O'REGAN said that, for good or bad, the future of pharmacy was in the Council's hands. He believed that any major change should not be finalised until there was almost 100 per cent. unanimity within the Council. He considered the present period of apprenticeship too long in modern conditions, and that the reduction in the number of students taking pharmacy as a career was because young people today wanted a forty-hour week, with no Saturday or Sunday work. By not having reciprocity they were confining their pharmacists to the Republic and some foreign

territories.

MR. C. J. CREMEN said that even if the Council were unanimous the introduction of a B.Pharm, degree would take some time. The Council's immediate concern was that the dean believed that the students were not getting the best out of the present courses and he thought that the Council should occupy itself with that aspect of the problem first. It was eventually agreed to defer further consideration to a special Committee meeting to be held on the eve of the next Council meeting.

A New Member of the Council

Proposing that Mr. Richard Joseph Power, Newtown-mountkennedy, co. Wicklow, should be co-opted to the Council to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Kissane, The President said it was important that the Council should select a man who was a keen pharmacist; one who was able and willing to attend the meetings of the Council, and who enjoyed the respect of his colleagues and the profession as a whole. Mr. Power had all those qualifications in full measure and the president had no doubt that he would be a decided acquisition to the Council. Seconding the proposal, which was adopted unanimously, Mr. Costello said that he was much impressed with Mr. Power's integrity and ability.

MR. O'NEILL proposed that the good wishes of the Council should be extended to the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist on the occasion of the official journal's centenary, recently celebrated. Mr. T. B. O'SULLIVAN, seconding the resolution, which was passed with acclamation, said that the journal's centenary issue was one of the finest productions he had ever seen, and he had heard nothing but favourable comments regarding it. The President directed the

registrar to convey the Council's congratulations and good wishes to the Editor of the C. & D.

On the motion of MR. O'SULLIVAN, who said he was glad to see such a high honour being conferred on their registrar, a vote of congratulation was passed to Mr. Coleman on his election as honorary vice-president and honorary life member of the Association of Ophthalmic Opticians of Ireland (C. & D., November 7, p. 340). It was an honour well deserved. Mr. MILLER said it was the first occasion in the history of the Association for such a distinction to be conferred on anybody. Mr. Coleman returned thanks.

The following were granted registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary Register:— Miss Mary Bennis and Messrs. J. M. Crowe; P. Tierney; T. Laffan;

P. Cassidy; F. A. O'Rourke.

The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. M. C. Murray, to 190 Whitehall Road, Terenure; Mrs. Anastasia Murphy, to Murphy's Pharmacy, Church Place, Tullow; Mr. Richard Cogan, M.P.S.I., to The Square, Tullow, co. Carlow; Mr. James K. Daly, M.P.S.I., to 13 Oakdown Road, Churchtown, Dublin; Mr. Patrick Browne, L.P.S.I., to 10 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin; Mr. John Kelly, M.P.S.I., to McManus & Co.. Ltd., Trim; Mr. W. A.Fielding, M.P.S.I., to Kilcrea Park, Magazine Road, Cork; Mrs. Mary A. Donovan (née Lyons) to The Pharmacy, Ballingarry, Limerick; Mrs. Margaret Kingston (née Murphy), to West Square, Rosscarberry, co. Cork; Mrs. Joseph B. Murphy (née Horgan), to Rossa Avenue, Curraheen Road, Bishopstown, Cork.

Marriage certificates having been submitted the following were granted change of name in the register:—Mrs. Joseph B. Murphy (née Horgan), Cork; Mrs. Margaret Kingston (née Murphy), Cork, and Mrs. Mary A. O'Donovan (née Lyons), Limerick. It was agreed that the following should be registered as pharmaceutical chemists, L.A.H. certificates having been submitted:—Drs. J. S. Powell, Loughrea, and M. J. C. Tsapogas, Athens, Greece.

The Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed:—Mrs. Mary C. Murray; Misses Nora M. Carron and Carmel Kirrane; Messrs. A. Coleman, O. Deneny, D. Walsh. V. Ledwith, W. J. Murray, J. A. Kennedy and M.

Connolly.

The following were elected to membership:—Miss Kathleen Noonan. Dr. W. H. Coen, Messrs. R. I. Jones, J. C. Kelly, C. Curtis, J. K. Daly, T. J. Nolan, J. C. Ryan. The following were nominated for membership:—Mrs. Mary C. Murray, Whitehall Road, Terenure, Dublin; Mrs. Anastasia Murphy, Church Place, Tullow, co. Carlow; Mr. D. J. Lynch, Byfield House, Mayfield, Cork; Mr. N. C. Smith, 101 Terenure Road East, Dublin; Mrs. Maureen Keating (née Downey), Brosna, co. Kerry; Mr. H. Slowey, Rockmount House. Rahoon, Galway.

It was agreed that the thanks of the Society should be sent to Dr. Madaus & Co., Biologische Arzneimittel, Cologne, Merheim, Germany, for their generous gift of a set of prints and two copies of therapeutic index to the College of the Society.

The Registrar reported on the death of Cornelius S. Noel O'Mahony, M P.S.I., Cork.

Letters apologising for absence and conveying to the president and Council best wishes for a happy Christmas, were received from Messrs, F. J. Robinson, J. O'Donnell, K. Banks and M. Power. Present were Messrs. H. P. Corrigan (president), M. Costello, G. C. O'Neill, C. J. Cremen, J. Gleeson, M. L. Cashman, D. J. Kennelly, V. G. McElwee, T. R. Miller, J. J. O'Regan, T. B. O'Sullivan and M. F. Broderick.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee afterwards, grants totalling £138 10s, were passed for payment. Mr. M. Pennington (secretary, Limerick Chemists' Social Committee) wrote forwarding a donation of £80 to the Committee. The thanks of the Council were extended on the motion of THE PRESIDENT seconded by MR. COSTELLO.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 571.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 19, 1959

AQUAVIT

Manufacturer: C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DISTRIBUTOR: Astrapharm, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

Description: Tablets each containing 5,000 i.u. of vitamin A; 800 i.u. of calciferol; 5 mgm, each of aneurine hydrochloride and riboflavin; 30 mgm, of nicotinamide; 2 mgm, of pyridoxine hydrochloride; 8 mgm, of calcium pantothenate; calcium ascorbate, equivalent to 100 mgm, of ascorbic acid; and 3 mgm, of tocopheryl acetate.

INDICATIONS: For the prophylaxis and therapy of vitamindeficient conditions.

DOSAGE: Adults: For prophylaxis, 1 tablet daily; for treatment, 2 or more tablets daily. Children: 1 tablet daily.

How Supplied: In containers of fifty and 250.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 19, 1959

PRIPSEN

Manufacturer: Westminster Laboratories, Ltd., Chalcot Road, London; N.W.1.

Description: A pleasant-tasting granular preparation containing in each full dose of gr. 160 (10.4 gm.) piperazine phosphate, 4 gm. and standardised senna containing 28 mgm. of sennosides A and B.

INDICATIONS: For the treatment of roundworms and threadworms (pinworms).

DOSAGE: Adults and children over 6 years: 4 teaspoonfuls (contents of a single-dose container) followed by a draught of water. Children under 6 years: 2-3 teaspoonfuls (\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{4} contents of single-dose container) followed by a draught of water. The granules may alternatively be sprinkled on food or mixed with milk or water.

How Supplied: In single-dose container of gr. 170 (10·4 gm.) and multidose container of 454 gm. (forty-three doses).

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 19, 1959

DISAMIDE

MANUFACTURER: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1.

Description: Scored tablets each containing 100 mgm. of 5-chloro-2:4-disulphamyltoluene, an oral diuretic.

INDICATIONS: For the control of ædema in: Congestive heart failure; nephrotic syndrome; toxæmia of pregnancy; hepatic cirrhosis; steroid ædema; chronic glomerulonephritis; obesity with fluid retention; ædema of premenstrual tension.

Dosage: 100 mgm. once or twice a day for five consecutive days each week, or on alternate days.

How PACKED: In bottles of twenty-five, 100 and 500.

First Issued: October 1959.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 19, 1959

LACTOPHIL

Manufacturer: Lloyd-Hamol, Ltd., 11 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

Description: Tablets each of 1 gm. containing at least 1 x 10^s viable cells of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in a base composed of growth factors intended to promote growth and establishment in the intestine.

INDICATIONS: For the treatment of functional or infective diarrhœa; chronic constipation; megacolon; intestinal fermentation; flatulence; colitis; colonic irritability; diverticulitis; thrush; intestinal moniliasis; infantile diarrhœa and vomiting; ammoniacal dermatitis; and to promote growth in bottle-fed infants.

Dosage: 2-3 tablets, increased if necessary up to 12 tablets daily.

How Supplied: In tube of twenty-five.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

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BROXIL

Manufacturer: Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

Description: Scored yellow tablets each containing 125 mgm. or 250 mgm. of 6-(α-phenoxypropionamido)penicillanic acid as potassium salt.

INDICATIONS: Systemic treatment of conditions caused by penicillin-sensitive organisms.

Dosage: The recommended oral dosage is 125 mgm. or 250 mgm. three times a day, according to the severity of the infection. Continuous blood levels may be achieved by giving 125 mgm. or 250 mgm. every 4 hours round the clock. Doses of up to 500 mgm may be given for more severe infections.

How Supplied: In containers of twelve and 100 tablets of 125 mgm. and 250 mgm.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

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P C M

Manufacturer: H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets each containing 0.5 gm. of paracetamol (N-acetyl-p-aminophenol).

INDICATIONS: Conditions responding to an analgesic and antipyretic effect: headache; colds and influenza; dysmenorrhæa; rheumatism; arthritis; and other neuralgic and pyrexial conditions.

Dosage: Adults: 1-2 tablets every three or four hours as required. Children: In proportion, according to age.

How Supplied: In bottles of 100 and 500 tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

REFERENCES: Lancet, 1958, 11. 920. Brit. med. J., 1958. 11. 1062.

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ASCOXAL

Manufacturer: C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DISTRIBUTOR: Astrapharm, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Solution tablets each containing 100 mgm. of ascorbic acid; 70 mgm. of sodium percarbonate; and 0.2 mgm. of copper sulphate.

INDICATIONS: In acute and chronic gingivitis; stomatis; oral mycosis; furunculosis; dermatomycosis; pharyngitis; oral fungal and coli infections; oral hygiene; dental surgery.

METHOD OF USE: A freshly prepared solution (one tablet dissolved in 25 mils of warm water) is used in acute conditions as a mouthwash and gargle five times daily; in chronic conditions, in the morning and at night. For fungal conditions, two or three tablets are dissolved in 25 mils of warm water and used as a mouthwash or gargle for 3-5 minutes five times a day.

How Supplied: In carton of twenty-four tablets individually sealed in plastic-laminated foil.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

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ORABILIX

Manufacturer: André Guerbert & Cie., 22 Rue du Landy, St. Ouen, Paris.

DISTRIBUTOR: Bengue & Co., Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex.

Description: Tablets each containing 0.75 gm. of sodium (triiodo-2,4,6 butyrylamino-3 phenyl)-3 ethyl-2 acrylate.

INDICATIONS: In oral cholecystography.

Dosage: 4-6 tablets before radiological examination.

How Supplied: In air-tight tin of six tablets.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1959.

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PENNAC

MANUFACTURER: Guigoz S.A., Vuadens, Gruyeres, Switzerland.

DISTRIBUTOR: Tom E. Hobson, Ltd., 46, Crooked Billet, London, S.W.19.

Description: Milk powder with a low sodium content, containing in the 12·5 per cent. reconstituted full cream milk: Protein 2·6-2·8 per cent.; fats 2·7-2·9 per cent.; lactose 3·8-4 per cent.; mineral salts 0·4-0·5 per cent.; glucose 2·2-2·4 per cent. And in 100 mils: sodium chloride 35·5 mgm.; calorie value 60. The 9 per cent. reconstituted skimmed milk contains: Protein 2·9-3·1 per cent.; fats 0·05-0·1 per cent.; lactose 4·8-5·0. per cent.; mineral salts 0·5-0·6 per cent.; and in 100 mils: sodium chloride 36·6 mgm.; calorie value 32.

INDICATIONS: Salt-free diets for children and adults. Full-cream: Kidney, cardiovascular and hepatic conditions. Skimmed: In the treatment of obesity, exudative diathesis, pregnancy and kidney dysfunction.

How Supplied: In tin of 180 gm.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

REFERENCES: J. Clin. Invest., 1954. 10. 1358; Ibid., 1954. 10. 1366; Arch. int. Med., 1955. 4. 601; J. Amer. Obstet. Gyn., 1951. 5. 953; J. Amer. med. Ass., 1955. 13. 1257; Brit. J. Nutr., 1952. 6. 427.

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NASEPTIN

MANUFACTURER: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

DESCRIPTION: Cream, containing Hibitane (chlorhexidine hydrochloride) 0·1 per cent.; neomycin sulphate, 0·5 per cent., in a water-miscible base.

INDICATIONS: For the treatment of nasal carriers of staphylococci; staphylococcal infections in general practice, e.g., patients with recurrent boils and styes; prophylaxis against nasal-carriage by hospital staff, patients and new-born infants; for treatment of hospital staff to eradicate pathogenic strains in the noses of carriers.

METHOD OF USE: A drop about the size of a match-head should be squeezed on to the top of the user's little finger and massaged round just inside each nostril. By squeezing the nares together, cream can be spread forward into the vestibule. Prophylactic and suppressive therapy: The cream should be applied as above, twice daily. This is enough to prevent non-carriers from becoming carriers, and to prevent carriers from dispersing staphylococci, during the time that the cream is being used. Curative therapy: To eradicate the staphylococci completely, the cream should be applied four times daily for ten days. It is to be realised, however, that people who are found to be carriers are usually constitutionally predisposed to carry, with the result that relapse or recolonisation usually occurs 4-8 weeks after cessation of therapy. Curative treatment of carriers, is, therefore, only worthwhile when the indications are clear-cut.

How Supplied: In tube of 5 gm. First Issued: November 1959.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

Notes: Store in a cool place.

REFERENCES: Lancet, 1957. ii. 1157. Lancet, 1959. ii. 781.

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MELSEDIN

Manufacturer: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street. Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets, each containing 150 mgm. of methaqualone hydrochloride (2-methyl-3-orthotolyl-4-quinazolone hydrochloride). A new non-barbiturate hypnotic chemically unrelated to other hypnotics. Free from the disadvantages of barbiturates.

INDICATIONS: To replace barbiturates in the treatment of insomnia.

Dosage: 1 tablet to be taken 15-30 minutes before retiring; 2 tablets may, in some cases, be necessary at first.

How Supplied: In containers of twenty-five, 100 and 500 tablets.

First Issued: November 1959.

REFERENCES: Thérapie, 1958. 13. 40. Brit. med. J., 1959. i. 1619.

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SECERGAN

Manufacturer: C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DISTRIBUTOR: Astrapharm, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

Description: Tablets, each containing 150 mgm. of 10-(∝-dimethylaminopropionyl)-phenothiazine methobromide.

INDICATIONS: Peptic ulcer, gastritis, spastic colitis and allied conditions.

Dosage: 1-2 tablets three or four times a day.

How Supplied: In bottles of fifty and 250.

First 1ssued: October 1959.

NOTES: Contraindicated in patients with prostatic hypertrophy and glaucoma.

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EMULAX

Manufacturer: C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DISTRIBUTOR: Astrapharm, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets each containing 50 mgm. of Casanthranol extract of cascara sagrada concentrate and 120 mgm. of dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate.

INDICATIONS: Habitual constipation, especially when a soft stool is required.

Dosage: 1-3 tablets in the evening. In exceptional cases the initial dose may be up to six tablets.

How Supplied: In bottles of fifty and 250.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1959.

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MADRIBON drops

Manufacturer: Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Paediatric drops each 1 mil of which contains 200 mgm. of 2,4-dimethoxy-6-sulphanilamido-1,3-diazine, a long-acting sulphonamide.

INDICATIONS: In infections due to sulphonamide-sensitive organisms.

Dosage: Infants and Children: Initially 15 mgm. per lb. of body weight followed by 7.5 mgm. per lb. of body weight every twenty-four hours. Average dosage: 6 months, initially 24 drops, maintenance 12 drops; 12 months, initially 30 drops, maintenance 15 drops; 2-3 years, initially 40 drops, maintenance 20 drops; 4-6 years, initially 50 drops, maintenance 25 drops.

How Supplied: In drop bottle of 10 mils.

FIRST 1SSUED: November 1959. SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.1, S.4.

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TRASYLOL

Manufacturer: Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

DISTRIBUTORS: FBA Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 37 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: An injection containing a trypsin-inactivating polypeptide substance obtained from animal pancreas. The polypeptide has a molecular weight of about 2,000 and the injection contains 2,000 kallikrein inactivator units (k.i.u.) in 2 mils of sterile isotonic solution.

INDICATIONS: In acute and chronic pancreatitis; pancreatic necrosis; and pancreatitis associated with gastric and duodenal ulcers.

Dosage: Parenterally by permanent-drip infusion or slow intravenous injection. In acute pancreatitis and pancreatic necrosis: 10,000 k.i.u. daily for three days; then 6,000 k.i.u. daily for six days; and 4,000 k.i.u. daily for three days; then 2,000 k.i.u. daily for two days. For other purposes: 2,000-6,000 k.i.u. daily by slow intravenous injection.

How Supplied: In box of ten 2-mil ampoules.

Notes: Available only to selected research organisations.

REFERENCES: Therapiewoche, 1953-54, 4, 323; Münch, med. Wschr., 1958, 100, 1265; Münch, med, Wschr., 1959, 101, 789.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX, 1959

By T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

HE British Pharmaceutical Codex's third edition since it became a quinquennial publication was published on December 17 and takes effect, subject to official approval, on July 1, 1960. The new volume continues the trend of the post-war editions in its additions of new and more specific organic chemicals and further deletions of vegetable drugs. The additions are no less numerous—seventy-two against sixty-nine in 1954 and forty-four in the Supplement of 1955—but the deletions are much less drastic than last time—ninety-nine instead of the 254 of 1954. Nevertheless, several old and familiar botanical drugs disappear, among them agar, calumba, chamomile, cinchona, jalap, linseed and peppermint.

Relegation No Longer Automatic

A new feature is that drugs deleted from the most recent edition of the British Pharmacopæia are no longer automatically given a period of superannuation in the Codex. The introduction gives an explanation of the factors that influenced the action and uses subcommittee in deciding whether or not to include a drug. Those Codex users with a sense of the romantic old days will regret the passing of the one living creature of former editions: the leech. Though leeches are, it is true, still occasionally used, their retention in the Codex could hardly be justified. Few, however, will regret the omission of the toxic drugs amidopyrine and cinchophen. Many of the other chemicals omitted, too, have been superseded by more effective and less toxic substances (examples: benzamine, iodophthalein, orthocaine and pamaguin). But the exclusion of oxophenarsine when neoarsphenamine is retained and of butyl aminobenzoate, sodium proprionate and zinc peroxide, all drugs still in use, is rather surprising.

Several dyes are omitted, including the well-known amaranth and tartrazine and the more recently added sulphan blue, but the Codex's introduction explains that there is no longer need to provide standards for those and other dyes, since, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture. Fisheries and Food, standards have been, or are being, prepared by the British Standards Institution for a range of dyes for use in foodstuffs. Where dyes are required in formulas in Part VI of the Codex the stipulation "food grade of commerce" is made.

One surprise in the additions is hamamelis water, the only non-chemical substance in the list, and a galenical that has, of course, been in use in pharmacy for many years. Twenty of the additions, representing drugs added to the B.P., 1958, must be already familiar to pharmacists and are therefore not discussed here.

For once, no new antibiotic appears, though there are three new compounds of established ones: the cinnamate and palmitate of chloramphenicol (used in Alficetyn suspension and Chloromycetin palmitate suspension respectively), and benethamine penicillin (in Benapen, a longacting injection). Other monographs that merely add another salt or derivative to the range of drugs already present are the methanesulphonate of antazoline (used in Antistin injection), benzalkonium bromide solution, papaverine sulphate, and pholocodine tartrate.

There is a formidable list of new antiseptics. Chlorhexidine (Hibitane), present as gluconate and hydrochloride, is a powerful bactericide with a wide range of kill and low toxicity. Dequalinium chloride (Dequadin) is a drug with both antibacterial and antifungal actions. Both compounds are used in preparations for the skin and mucous membranes, but no formulas are yet included. Hexachlorophane is a complex phenol derivative which, unlike the parent

substance, retains appreciable activity when formulated into liquid or solid soaps; unlike chlorhexidine, too, it is too slow in action for immediate pre-operative skin sterilisation, but is useful for routine application to decrease the bacterial flora of the skin, It is included in a number of branded soaps (Cidal, Derl. Hexophene, Medisoap No. 100); it is also the active ingredient of Hexabalm cream and Pologol hexachlor ointment. Nitrofurazone, one of the earliest of the growing group of nitrofuran antiseptics is bactericidal against a number of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms and is used locally in skin and mucous-membrane infections.

In groups pharmacologically related to the antiseptics are bismuth glycollyl arsanilate (Milibis), an amœbicide used orally in the treatment of chronic intestinal amœbic infections and as pessaries in trichomonal vaginal infections; and crotamiton (present in Eurax and Teevex), an acaricide used in the treatment of scabies but which also has an antipruritic action.

Only one new antihistamine is added: triprolidine hydrochloride (Actidil), one of the most powerful of the group. On the other hand there is quite a range of new diuretics. Two of them are organic mercurials: chloromerodrin (Mercardan), for oral administration and meralluride (Merchloran), which resembles mersalyl, being given by intramuscular injection. It may be less liable to cause local pain and irritation. Choline theophyllinate (Choledyl) resembles aminophylline but is better tolerated and gives a higher blood level of theophylline; like aminophylline it is a respiratory stimulant as well as a diuretic. Aminometradine (Mictine), one of the earliest non-mercurial diuretics, is used to control ædema in patients with mild congestive heart failure, but is being replaced by the more powerful diuretics of the chlorothiazide group. Of those only chlorothiazide itself appears in the new edition. It is an orally active diuretic of low toxicity and was the first non-mercurial diuretic with an activity comparable with that of mersalyl; it also potentiates the action of hypotensive drugs. Another drug used in cardiovascular disease is pentaerythrityl tetranitrate (Mycardol; Peritrate), a coronary vasodilator with an action similar to that of glyceryl trinitrate but slower in onset and more prolonged in duration.

Central-nervous-system Drugs

Several of the newly added drugs act on the central nervous system. Pipradol (Mcratran) is a stimulant with an action resembling that of amphetamine, but is not a general sympathomimetic: it is less liable to cause anorexia, insomnia and hypertension. Phenmetrazine hydrochloride (Preludin) resembles amphetamine, and more especially its dextro portion dexamphetamine, in having an anorexic action. It has been used for slimming, and in large doses has a stimulant action on the C.N.S. like that of the amphetamine group. Large doses and prolonged use may lead to habit formation and deterioration of character. Like the amphetamine group the drug does not have an effect on metabolism.

Amiphenazole (Daptazole) and bemegride (Megimide) are analeptics. The former is used in the treatment of poisoning with drugs depressing the respiratory centres and, since it counteracts the respiratory depression caused by morphine and related drugs without affecting their analgesic action, it is used with those drugs when they are required in large doses for the relief of severe pain. Bemegride also has a C.N.S. stimulant action and is used in the treatment of barbiturate and chloral-hydrate poisoning.

Benactyzine hydrochloride (Cafron; Cevanol; Lucidil; Nutinal; Suavitil) and meprobamate (Equanil; Mepavlon; Miltown) are tranquillising drugs acting by depressing interneuronal conduction. especially in the hypothalamus and spinal cord. Benactyzine also has some anticholinergic action. Both drugs relieve nervous tension and anxiety without producing marked drowsiness, and are mainly used in the treatment of neuroses and minor functional disorders. Glutethimide (Doriden) is a hypnotic of low toxicity and with an action similar to that of a short-acting barbiturate. whilst halothane (Fluothane) is a volatile, non-inflammable, non-explosive anæsthetic with about twice the potency of chloroform and four times that of ether. It is also less irritating to the skin and mucous membrane than the other two drugs.

A new analgesic closely related to methadone in structure is dipipanone (Pipadone). In pharmacological action, however, it more closely resembles morphine, since it has marked hypnotic and sedative actions, though it has not the constipating action of morphine. Two morphinan derivatives are included. Levallorphan (Lorfan) is an antagonist of morphine and similar drugs. Its relationship to morphinan is analogous to that of morphine to nalorphine, and is also used along with high doses of drugs of the morphine-like group, since it minimises respiratory depression without seriously reducing the analgesic action. Dextromethorphan (in Romilar) is the methyl derivative of the optical isomer of levorphanol, just as codeine is the methyl derivative of morphine. It is a central cough suppressant with an action similar to that of codeine, but it has no analgesic or expectorant effect, no addiction liability, and no other pharmacological action; though morphinan derivatives, both levallorphan and dextromethorphan, are exempt from the statutory requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Ganglion-blocking Agents

Several of the new drugs act on the autonomic nervous system. Mecamylamine hydrochloride (Inversine) blocks both sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia. The former action is responsible for its hypotensive effects. The compound was the first of the secondary or tertiary amine ganglion-blocking agents which have the advantage over the quaternary ammonium compounds, such as hexamethonium. of more complete and predictable absorption after oral administration. Parasympathetic blocking causes the drug's main side effects, severe constipation, dry mouth and loss of accommodation (giving blurred vision). Another of the new Codex drugs, pyridostigmine bromide (Mestinon), is a parasympathomimetic with an action resembling that of neostigmine bromide. It is only about one-quarter as active, but has a more prolonged effect and, when used in equiactive doses, is less likely to produce muscarinic side actions. It is used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis and for relieving the side effects, especially constipation, of the ganglion-blocking drugs, particularly when they are used over long periods for the treatment of hyper-

Dicyclomine hydrochloride (Merbentyl; Wyovin) has an action similar to the peripheral action of atropine, but is much weaker: it is therefore a parasympathetic blocking agent. The drug is used to diminish gastric secretion and to reduce gastric and intestinal motility. Propylhexedrine is a volatile sympathomimetic amine closely related to amphetamine and having a similar action. It has much less effect on the central nervous system than amphetamine and has therefore been used in the Benzedrex inhaler, since it gives rise to much less risk of abuse.

New hormone derivatives are chlorotrianisene (Tace), a synthetic orally active estrogen that is stored in the body fat, from which it is slowly released. It therefore has a steady and prolonged action. Fludrocortisone acetate is a derivative of cortisone with powerful glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid actions; it is used systemically along with cortisone in the treatment of Addison's disease. Because

of the powerful salt-retaining effect of the compound it is not used systemically for arthritis and other conditions where a mainly cortisone-like action is required; when used locally it has a powerful anti-inflammatory action. Tolbutamide (Orinase; Rastinon), though not a hormone derivative, is used in a hormone deficiency disease: diabetes mellitus. The drug is one of the recently introduced orally acting hypoglycæmic agents which are being used in mild cases of diabetes, especially those of late onset such as were formerly controlled by a restrictive diet and little or no insulin. Though some more recent drugs have greater potency tolbutamide is still being used.

One new vitamin is phytomenadione, vitamin K₁ (Koniakon; Mephyton) which has been found more effective than the menaphthone derivatives in reversing the action of the antiprothrombin group of anticoagulants such as dicoumarol

and phenindione.

Two antimitotic agents find a place. They are busulphan (Myleran), used orally in the treatment of chronic myeloid leukæmia and mercaptopurine (Purinethol) used for the palliation of acute leukæmia or in chronic myeloid leukæmia.

Acetrizoic acid is used for the preparation of sodium acetrizoate (present in Diaginol and Salpix); it is an x-ray contrast medium used in urography, pyelography and angiography.

Formulation Adjuncts

There are several monographs on substances used for pharmaceutical formulation. Dimethicone 20 is one of the silicone fluids with water-repellent properties. It may be used to lubricate syringes and as a coating for test-tubes, etc., to act as an anticoagulant, and is also used to produce emulsions or creams to act as protectives for the skin and to prevent excoriation at the edge of wounds. Isopropyl myristate is an oily liquid with the advantage over vegetable oils of resistance to rancidity. It is used in emollient ointments and creams and as a vehicle or solvent for external preparations.

The macrogols (hard and liquid) are polyethylene glycols (Carbowaxes and Pologols), which are strongly hydrophilic substances. They are non-irritant to the skin and are well absorbed. They are used as bases for ointments, suppositories and pessaries. Methylcellulose 20, a methyl ether of cellulose, is soluble in cold water forming a viscous coloidal solution. It is used as a thickening agent for jellies and creams, as a binder in tablets and as an adhesive in plaster-of-Paris bandage.

In Part II of the Codex (immunological products), important additions are poliomyelitis vaccine and rabies antiserum. Since standards for the former are laid down by Government licensing authorities, the monograph gives a general description, together with action and uses, storage and labelling information, and dose.

The only new blood products in Part III are those of human gamma globulin introduced in the 1958 British Pharmacopæia.

New monographs on surgical ligatures and sutures in Part IV include a general standard for non-absorbable surgical sutures and specific monographs on various types of sutures made from linen, nylon and silk.

In the dressings section (Part V) there are no additions, and penicillin gauze has been omitted because of increasing evidence that it may cause sensitisation. Five other materials, now little used, are omitted. The specifications for various dressings have been amended, and several tests are introduced to exclude fluorescent whitening agents, for those substances have been shown to effect little improvement in the appearance of dressings prepared from properly bleached yarn, and may mask inadequate bleaching. The decision to exclude them was also influenced by the fact that no satisfactory evidence was available to show whether the whitening agents are free from toxicity in the circumstances in which dressings are used.

(To be concluded)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

PRAISE FOR HISTORY OF PHARMACY COMMITTEE

Concluded from The Chemist and Druggist, December 12, p. 539

The History of Pharmacy Committee agreed to hold on February 24, 1960, the next evening meeting under its auspices. Dr. Whittet would then give an address on "Pharmaceutical Fellows of the Royal Society." It was noted that the address given by Professor G. E. Trease on March 25 on "A Thirteenth Century Family of Court Apothecaries," had been abstracted from a larger paper to be published soon in *Nottingham Mediaeval Studies*, and that copies could be obtained from the Editor at Nottingham University.

In Newsletter No. 5 a short account had been given of the invention of the "friction match," credited to John Walker, a chemist and druggist of Stockton-on-Tees. The Society's inspector for that area had been asked for information about John Walker's pharmacy, and in the course of his inquiries had met a local historian who had prepared a full account of the history of the business and of Walker's discovery. It was agreed to send letters of thanks to the author and the inspector and to express the hope that the account would be published.

MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD said that claims to have originated the friction match had been published in France and elsewhere, but it was felt that John Walker had the prior claim.

The History of Pharmacy Committee had examined a copy of "The New Pharmacy Act Sale of Poisons Book," with entries from December 14, 1868, submitted by Mr. A. M. Bryan, Mirfield, Yorks, and believed the second oldest Poisons Register yet discovered. The oldest, "Bayley's Arsenic Register," had been lent by Mr. C. C. Hadfield, Macclesfield, Mr. C. G. Drummond, reporting on the activities of the Scottish History of Pharmacy Committee, mentioned the presentation of a collection of records from the pharmacy of H. C. Baildon & Son, Edinburgh. A document dated circa 1839 gave a list of the "Persons Employed in Druggists Shops in Edinburgh on the Sabbath Day." The total was 273 to serve a population of about 120,000. On behalf of the Scottish Committee, Mr. Drummond presented to the Society a collection of labels used in Jacob Bell's Oxford Street pharmacy and a manuscript list of medical practitioners who had visited that pharmacy circa 1870, the signature or monogram of each practitioner being recorded opposite his name. The list had, he said, been kept by Robert Aitken during his apprenticeship.

History of Pharmacy

MR. HESELTINE said that he never ceased to admire the great amount of work that the History of Pharmacy Committee got through. It was worthy of congratulations by the Council. Mr. Grainger said that the committee, which had grown from a small group to investigate possibilities and was now on the way to becoming a historical club or society, seemed to have reached the point when a more permanent form of publication of its material should be considered. The amount of material coming forward was probably insufficient to warrant a new publication, but present needs might be met by articles in the Society's journal, copies of which could be bound and kept, rather than by the present duplicated sheets. He suggested that it might become necessary to decide whether an Association of the History of Pharmacy should be formed among the Society's members, or whether the Council should develop the work as one of its own functions, MR, BLOOMFIELD said that the committee, having begun modestly with its Newsletters, did hope to progress, and was already trying to place its interesting material in existing publications. The Council should at some time give its attention to the question of publishing the results of the Committee's work in a worthy form. He added that members of the Society were working on certain projects of interest to the committee.

A letter was reported received from Mr. J. B. Farmer, Folkestone, thanking the Society for a grant that had made it possible for him to obtain the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It was agreed to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Farmer. A letter was received from Mr. J. J. Lewis in appreciation of the Society's grant of £200 in 1959 to facilitate the collection, preservation and transport of certain plants indigenous to New Zealand for examination in Glasgow.

Preliminary reports were received from Mr. G. W. G. Sharp on physiological research in north-west Spitzbergen, now completed, during an expedition to which the Society had made a grant of £250.

Mr. R. E. M. Davies (editorial staff of the Society's journal) had expressed appreciation of the facilities placed at his disposal to enable him to study for the degree of Master of Pharmacy, which he had now obtained, A copy of Mr. Davies' thesis had been presented to the Society. The Council agreed to send a letter of congratulation.

Conference Papers Closing Date

The Executive agreed that the closing date for the receipt of papers for the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Newcastle be May 23, 1960.

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD, for reasons of Parliamentary difficulties, asked to be relieved from representing the Society on the United Kingdom Committee for the World Health Organisation, and the Council appointed Mr. Grainger to succeed him.

It was reported that grants amounting to £286 had been made to seven widows and one member. Recommendations for grants amounting to £738 to five other widows and three members were approved. Two applications for assistance were deferred. From the Orphan Fund four grants amounting to £150 were made.

The report of the warden of Birdsgrove House stated that, in the month to November 16, thirty-two guests had stayed at the convalescent home for an aggregate of forty weeks, against twenty-five guests and thirty weeks in the corresponding month of 1958. Four contributions, totalling £11 12s., had been received from guests to supplement weekly payments. A gift in kind was also acknowledged. In presenting the list of special contributions, MR. HESEL-TINE called attention to the special contribution of £75 made by the Huddersfield Branch, "a very small branch in the West Riding," which yet year after year sent those magnificent sums to the Benevolent Fund. He would like its members to know that their efforts were appreciated to the full around the Council table. He also reported that, since the list had been circulated a further contribution of £10 10s, had been received from the Portsmouth Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union. The Council would be interested to learn that the collection and sale of salvage by that branch had benefited the Society's Benevolent Fund to the amount of £255 10s. The achievement was much to be commended.

During October the Society's inspectors and agents visited 1,487 authorised sellers and 601 drug-store proprietors and similar traders. Fourteen cases of alleged infringements under the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, 1933, were considered, and appropriate action taken. Three former members of the Society, having paid the necessary fees and penalties, had been restored to the Register. A recommendation for the reciprocal registration of fourteen persons under section XIX (16) of the by-laws was approved by the Council.

An Order of the Privy Council approving the appointment of examiners was received.

The secretary read a letter received from Dr. J. M.

Two NEW DISPOSABLE SURGICAL PRODUCTS

Marketed by MACARTHYS SURGICAL DIVISION (Romford)

The Surgical Products of

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Hospital Pack 200 Syringes



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The OSTERMILK



The current 'Your Baby' campaign with its half pages in the "Daily Express", "Daily Mirror", "Woman", "Woman's Own" and specialised publications is providing opportunities for even greater sales of Ostermilk and Farex. For your full share of this *extra* business read—and encourage your assistants to read—Glaxo Topics and parcel leaflets for sales points. And of course keep up your Ostermilk and Farex displays with the latest crowners and showcards.

The greatest ever demand for OSTERMILK is being followed by the greatest ever demand for FAREX... one good food leads naturally to another!

Packs and trade prices:

FAREX

1 doz. x 10-oz. cartons 12/10

2 doz. x 10-oz. cartons 24/-(a Glaxo 'top-profit' parcel)

OSTERMILK

1 doz. x 1-lb. cartons 40/-

2 doz. or 3 doz. 1-lb. tins £1.18.3 per doz.

4 doz. x 1-lb. tins or more £1.16.6. per doz.

(Glaxo 'top-profit' parcels)



Rowson on behalf of the Rector and Council of the Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan, thanking the Council of the Society for having sent Mr. F. W. Adams to attend the opening of the Pharmacy Department of the College on November 13. Writing as Acting Branch Principal and Head of the Department, Dr. Rowson said that

the presence of Mr. Adams had been greatly appreciated, and his speech was a stimulus to all. "Moreover, the generous interest exhibited by the Pharmaceutical Society in our progress was made very fully manifest by this visit. It has done much good to pharmacy in Nigeria, and to its establishment along with the other professions."

VETERINARY CODEX SUPPLEMENT

Amends 1953 Codex and adds many new monographs

British Veterinary Codex Supplement, 1959, The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Pp. xviii + 134. 35s, Postage 1s. 3d.

HE British Veterinary Codex Supplement, 1959, follows the familiar style used for addenda and supplements to the British Pharmacopæia and British Pharmaceutical Codex. It is complementary to the British Veterinary Codex, 1953, and is designed to bring that volume up to date, not only by incorporating improvements in methods of standardisation and formulation of the older medicaments but in defining standards for new medicaments, and in providing authoritative information on their actions and uses.

As many of the substances described in the B.Vet.C. are common to the B.P. or B.P.C. and are referred to the standards defined in those publications, the Supplement has been designed to bring the B.Vet.C. into conformity with the changes that have resulted from the publication of the

1958 B.P. and the 1959 B.P.C.

In Part I, which deals with drugs, chemicals, and related substances, there are amendments to thirty-eight of the monographs included in the parent volume and there are forty-seven new monographs. Thirty-three of the new monographs describe substances which are included in the British Pharmacopæia 1958 or the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1959 and which must conform to the relevant standards specified in those publications. The substances in this group include Benzalkonium, Chlorhexidine, Chlorpromazine, Hyaluronidase, Nalorphine, Noradrenaline, Oxytocin, Phenylbutazone, Primidone, Propylene Glycol, Sodium Calciumedetate, Suxamethonium, and Sulphafurazole. Piperazine, an anthelmintic widely used in veterinary medicine in the treatment of ascarid, oxyurid, and nodular-worm infestations, is represented by monographs on Piperazine Hydrate, Adipate, Citrate, and Phosphate. The antibiotics are represented by Bacitracin, Erythromycin, Neomycin, Phenoxymethylpenicillin, Polymyxin B, and Tetracycline. There is a monograph on Corticotrophin and the steroid hormones are represented by Cortisone and Hydrocortisone together with their 1:2-dehydro analogues, Prednisone and Prednisolone. A monograph on Cortisone Acetate was included in the 1953 Codex, which was in advance of the B.P. and B.P.C. in publishing a standard for this substance. but at that time little was recorded about its effects on animals and the action and uses statement was merely tentative. In the Supplement this monograph has been replaced by a new one which gives a succinct account of the actions and veterinary uses of the corticosteroids.

The most interesting additions to Part I are the monographs on the fourteen substances for which special Veterinary Codex standards are defined. These are the two anthelmintics Bephenium Embonate (an ingredient of Frantin), used in nematodiriasis in lambs, and Picadex (Safersan). a complex of piperazine and carbon disulphide, which is used for similar purposes to the piperazine salts; the canine analgesic and narcotic Diethylthiambutene (Themalon); the analeptic Bemegride Sodium (Megimide Sodium); the insecticide Dieldrin; the antifrothing agents Dimethicone and Polyricinate (Avlinox), which are used in the treatment of frothy bloat in ruminants; the glucogenic substance Sodium Propionate, which is used similarly to propylene glycol in the treatment of ketosis in ruminants; the trypanocidal drug Homidium (Ethidium); Calcined Magnesite, which

is extensively used as a dietary supplement for the prevention of hypomagnesaemia; Furazolidone (Neftin)—used in salmonellosis and histomoniasis; Acinitrazole (Entramin A)—used similarly to aminonitrothiazole in histomoniasis; Nicarbazin (Nicoxin, Nicrazin)—a coccidiostatic drug used in the prophylaxis of caecal and intestinal coccidiosis in poultry; and Veterinary Injection of Dextran, the standards for which are identical with those of the B.P. except for the requirements relating to molecular size.

In Part II, which deals with antisera, vaccines and related products, a new general monograph, including a general standard, has been added on Mixed Bacterial Vaccines. This is intended to apply to any mixture of two or more bacterial vaccines of the Veterinary Codex. A revised statement on the action and uses of Brucella Abortus Vaccine is included and new monographs have been added on Canine Distemper and Hepatitis Antiserum, Johne's Disease Vaccine (Living), Myxomatosis Vaccine (Living). Ovine Enzootic Abortion Vaccine (Kebbing Vaccine), Swine Erysipelas Vaccine (Living). The monograph on Fowl Typhoid Vaccine, which was a suspension of killed organisms of Salmonella gallinarum, has been replaced by a new monograph on Fowl Typhoid Vaccine (Living), which is a suspension of attenuated living organisms of a rough strain of S. gallinarum. The monograph on B.C.G. Vaccine (Living) has been completely revised and now covers the dried as well as the fluid vaccine.

In the British Veterinary Codex, 1953, the clostridial vaccines, Black Disease, Blackleg, Braxy, Lamb Dysentery, Pulpy Kidney, and Struck, were defined as formol cultures, but since 1953 those have been largely replaced by alum precipitated toxoids and aluminium treated purified toxoids and it has been necessary to introduce revised monographs on the vaccines to cover the types of products now in general use.

In conformity with the nomenclature adopted in the 1958 B.P., bacterial vaccines have been redefined to include bacterial toxoids and the general monograph on Bacterial Vaccines has been appropriately amended to embrace that change.

Part III (Formulary) includes amendments to forty-two monographs, most of which are of a minor character and relate to changes resulting from the publication of the latest B.P. and B.P.C. Thirty-four new formulas, mainly for preparations of the new substances included in Part I, have been added, together with a general monograph on the uses of antibiotics as dietary supplements. In selecting suitable formula preparations of the B.P. or B.P.C. have been chosen, wherever practicable. Of the formulas for preparations particular to the B.Vet.C. the most notable are Cream of Chlorhexidine, Emulsion of Dimethicone, Injection of Bemegride Sodium, Injection of Sodium Calciumedetate. Paint of Chloramphenicol and Crystal Violet, Pessaries of Chlorhexidine, and the Veterinary Powder of Chlortetracycline.

The appendices dealing with assays and tests have been appropriately modified, the only noteworthy changes being those relating to Appendix VI, the appendix concerned with biological assays.

The final appendix is a list of trade and other names for the substances included in the Supplement—that is complementary to the similar list in Appendix XVI of the main volume.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16: With the approach of the Christmas holidays and end-of-year stocktaking for many manufacturers, buying in all markets was restricted to small lots needed for urgent requirements.

ZINC OXIDE moved up by £2 per ton on December 14. A new Statutory In-strument (see page 549) temporarily exempts from import duty a number of additional chemicals from January 1, 1960, and also extends for a further period a number of items the exemption of which was due to expire on that date.

In ESSENTIAL OILS the price of LEMONGRASS eased by ninepence per 1b. both for shipment and spot. CITRON-ELLA firmed up with the Ceylon oil threepence per alb. dearer and For-mosan about eightpence up on the previous week. Brazilian PEPPERMINT was also dearer for shipment by threepence per 1b.

Brazilian Menthol was marked up by threepence per 1b. at origin, whilst Chinese material was still not available for forward delivery. Shipment of Tinnevelly Senna from Port of Tuticorin during November included the following:-

	U.K.	U.S.	EUROPE
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	-	36	105
PODS	4	_	98

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE. — Rates for synthetic B.P. are from 1s. 1d. (500-gm. lots) to 1s. 6d. (10-gm.) per gm. and acid tartrate, B.P., from 9d. to 1s.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE. — The B.P. powder is £50 5s. per ton; CARBONATE is £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder, all delivered terms.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — 250-kilo lots B.P. (x-ray) are now 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per kilo.

BENZOIC ACID.—1-cwt. lots are 2s. 11½d. per lb.; and Sodium salt is 2s. 9½d, per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CARMINE. - Price is 70s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — In 1-cwt, lots the price is about 4s. 3d. per lb.

EMETINE.—Price for 32-oz, lots of the HYDROCHLORIDE is 270s, per oz. The BISMUTH 10DIDE is 127s, per oz.

Gallic acid.—B.P. is 10s. 7d. per lb. for l-cwt, lots. Technical grade is 9s. 9d. per lb.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Price per oz.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE.—B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1,000-gm. lots and 1s. 9d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

KAOLIN.—In 1-cwt, bags LIGHT is quoted at 60s. per cwt. and 1-ton lots at 57s.

LEAD ACETATE. — B.P. crystals are 200s. per cwt. and technical, 180s.

METHOIN.—B.P. is about 120s. per lb. METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots are 3s. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 1d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade £170 10s. per ton (£174 10s. single drum lots); 1 gall. tins 21s. per gall.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots is 2s. 7d. per lb.; 10-gall. carboy, 2s. 2d., drum lots, 166s. per cwt.; technical, 149s. per cwt.

PHENAZONE. — Duty free material is quoted at 9s. 6d. per lb.

PIPERAZINE.—ADIPATE is from 24s. 6d. to 26s. per kilo; citrate from 23s. 6d. to 25s. HEXAHYDRATE, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. and PHOSPHATE, 28s. to 30s.

QUINIDINE.—Prices are as follows:—

Home Trade	500 oz. or more	100-400 oz.
	per oz.	per oz.
QUINIDINE	s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID	 7 111	8 1½
GLUCONATE	 $9 4\frac{1}{2}$	$9 6\frac{1}{2}$
HYDROBROMIDE	 6 7	6 9
HYDROCHLORIDE	 6 9	6 11
SULPHATE	 6 0	6 2
HYDROQUINIDINE		
HYDROCHLORIDE	 11 2	11 4
GLUCONATE	 8 6½	8 81

For export quinidine alkaloid ranges from £12 12s. 3d, to £12 17s. 4d. per kilo and sulphate from £9 10s. 5d. to £9 15s. 6d.

Crude Drugs

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 195s. per wt. quoted; for shipment 180s. Curação, 500s., spot.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block on the spot is £22 to £30 as to quality.

CALAMUS.—Root is quoted at 1s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

CALUMBA.—Root is 100s. per cwt., spot. Cocillana.—Bark is 2s. per lb. on the spot.

DIGITALIS. — Purpurea for shipment, 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., as to quality.

ELEMI. — Spot from 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Ib. shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Spot: French, 160s. per cwt.; Jugo-Slavian, 152s. 6d.

Henna.—Indian on the spot is 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

JALAP.—Spot cleared; shipment, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Vera Cruz 15 per cent. basis.

Lanolin. — Anhydrous, B.P. is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and Hydrous, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

MACE.—Whole pale blade 23s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

MENTHOL.—Chinese spot is 59s., duty paid. Afloat 56s., c.i.f.; shipment not offering. Brazilian, 40s., in bond, 39s. 9d.,

Nux vomica.—Scarce. Shipment 125s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chincse small round from 6s. 9d. on the spot.

6s. 9d. on the spot.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). Anise.—Bulgarian, 122s. 6d.; Spanish, 165s.; Turkish, 127s. 6d., all duty paid. Caraway.—Dutch continue firm at 140s., duty paid; shipment, 120s., c.i.f. Celery.—Indian on spot offering at 145s., shipment unchanged at 115s., c.i.f. Coriander.—Moroccan on spot 45s., duty paid; shipment firm at 32s. 6d., c.i.f. Cumin.—Iranian, 250s., in bond and 275s., duty paid. Dill.—Indian, 90s., spot sellers; shipment quoted at 80s. to 82s. 6d., c.i.f. Fennel.—Chinese only available on spot at 100s., duty paid. Fenugreek. — Moroccan spot sold at 42s. 6d., duty paid; shipment dearer at 33s. 3d., c.i.f. Mustard.—English, 75s. to 87s. 6d. according to quality.

Tonquin beans.—Para on the spot are

Tonquin Beans.—Para on the spot are offered at 8s. 2d. per lb.; new crop, 6s. 6d., c.i.f. Angostura, 11s.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. - Moroccan, 6s. per lb., duty

BAY.—West Indian is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

- Spot supplies are from CAJUPUT. -11s. 6d. per lb.

Cassia.—Spot is 14s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, spot, 9s. 9d. per lb.; rectified, 11s. 6d. per lb.; Seychelles, 8s. 6d., spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 6s. 3d., shipment, 6s. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot 6s. in bond; shipment, 5s. 10½d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER. - B.P. oil is quoted from 62s. 6d. per lb.

DILL.—Imported is 8s. 6d. per lb., spot. GINGER. — English-distilled oil is 160s. per lb. Imported: Jamaican, 130s.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 12s. 6d, per lb. on the spot. English-distilled, 180s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish is at 15s. to 17s. per lb. for original drums.

LEMON.—B.P. grades from 16s. to 26s. per lb. on the spot. Californian for shipment, 25s. to 28s. 6d., c.i.f. Terpeneless, 500s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 13s. per lb., and shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is 90s. per lb. English distilled 100s.

ORANGE.—Spot quotations of sweet oil include Floridan at 5s. per lb.; Californian, 7s. 6d.; West Indian, 7s.; West African, 14s.; Israeli, 12s. 6d. Terpeneless is 200s. per lb., spot.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 36s., duty paid and 31s., c.i.f., per lb.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese for shipment nominally 30s., c.i.f. Brazilian 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. spot and shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian "Mitchamtype" from 42s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; American, 26s. to 30s., as to origin.

PINE. — Pumilionis on the spot is 16s. per lb.; sylvestris, 25s.; Siberian (abietis), 12s. 6d. to 14s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

RUE.—Spanish is 25s. per lb. spot.

Sandalwood. — Mysore, spot 95s. to 97s. 6d. per lb. East Indian, 96s. to 97s. 6d. per lb. Australian, 60s.

Sassafras.—Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

TANGERINE.—Hand-pressed is 55s. per lb. and machine-pressed, 42s. 6d.; others, 26s. to 28s, on the spot.

VETIVERT. — Spot is currently at about 95s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot is from 32s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

New York, December 15: Theobro-MINE was scarce and higher at a nominal \$4.20 a lb., up 45 cents. Higher per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were Cocil-LANA at 18 cents, up two cents, and CASCARA at 36 cents, up two cents. LYCOPODIUM was lower at \$3 a lb., down 25 cents, ESSENTIAL OILS were generally unchanged except for Ber-GAMOT which dipped to \$12.25 a lb. (down \$1.25).

NOTES ON **NEW MEDICAMENTS**

- Constituents: Ascorbic acid, sodium percarbonate, and copper sulphate. Sodium percarbonate, when dissolved in water, decomposes to form an alkaline solution containing hydrogen peroxide. The reaction is accelerated by acids and metallic ions. In Ascoxal, copper sulphate is used as the metallic catalyst, the ascorbic acid has a similar effect, and also reduces the alkalinity of the final product. The solution has both antiseptic and mucolytic properties. Bocosan, also used as a mouthwash, contains sodium perborate buffered with sodium acid tartrate.

BROXIL,-Chemistry: The potassium salt of 6(∝-phenoxypropionamido)-penicillanic acid (Nacylation product of 6-aminopenicillanic acid and the phenyl ether of lactic acid). The com-pound is freely soluble in water and exceptionally resistant to acids and to decomposition on exposure to light and air. It is more resistant than other forms of penicillin to inactivation by the enzyme penicillinase. Orally it gives blood levels two to three times as high as other oral penicillins, and in that respect compares with an intramuscular injection of penicillin G. Penicillin V (phenoxymethyl penicillin) is also resistant to gastric decomposition and, as the calcium salt, is available as Calcipen V and Penavlon V. The potassium salt is present in Distaquaine V-K, V-Cil-K, and Compocillin VK, Compocillin V suspension contains hydramine-penicillin V.

DISAMIDE. — Chemistry: 5-chloro-2,4-disulphamyltoluene. Although containing sulphonamide groups this compound has no antibacterial properties, but like acetazolamide, is an inhibitor of carbonic anhydrase. The compound also increases the excretion of chlorides, and thus functions as a powerful diuretic. Other non-mercurial, orally active diuretics are chlorothiazide (Saluric, Warduzide), hydro-chlorothiazide (Hydrosaluric, Esidrex, Hydril), hydroflumethiazide (Di-Ademil, Hydrenox, Naclex), and acetazolamide (Diamox). Mictine and Rolicton, which have no chemical relationships with those drugs, are oral diuretics of a different type.

EMULAX,-Constituents; Dioctyl sodium succinate and an extract of cascara. The succinate compound is a surface tension depressant and detergent, which facilitates penetration of water into the intestinal contents. The cascara extract stimulates peristalsis, and the formation of hard stools is thereby prevented. Crolax is a similar product, but contains dihydroxyanthra-quinone instead of cascara. Dioctyl contains dioctyl sodium succinate without other laxatives. Isogel, Apcrigran, Celevac, Cellucon and Metamucil are examples of mucilaginous, waterretaining and bulk-forming laxatives,

LACTOPHIL. - Constituents; Viable cells of Lactobacillus acidophilus in a tablet base containing essential growth factors. The organism, a normal inhabitant of the intestines, is concerned with the maintenance of intestinal acidity. It is symbiotic with other bacteria, resisting thereby invasion by pathogens. Disturbance of that balance may have many undesirable effects, and in such cases the administration of cultures of L. acidophilus to re-establish the organism in the intestines can restore normality. Enpac is a similar product, but it contains strains that are unaffected by antibiotics and is therefore useful in treating or preventing the gastrointestinal effects of oral antibiotic therapy. Lacfer is another preparation of the lactic-acid bacillus, with added yeast.

MELSEDIN. — Chemistry: 2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4quinazolone, also known as methaqualone. The substance was synthesised during a search for antimalarial compounds, and although inactive against the malarial parasites, it was found to have hypnotic properties. Chemically it is quite distinct from other hypnotics, and has few side effects. It has little analgesic activity of its own, but in combination with codeine, both the analgesic and antitussive effects of the latter are increased. Other non-barbiturate hypnotics are represented by glutethimide (Doriden), methyprylone (Noludar), thalidomide (Distaval), and dichloralphenazone (Welldorm).

ORABILIX.—Chemistry: 3(3-butyrylamino-2.4.6.tri-iodophenyl)-2-ethyl sodium acrylate, or bunamiodyl, This substance contains 57 per cent, of iodine, and is therefore highly radioopaque. When given orally, it is rapidly absorbed from the intestines, and is concentrated in the gall-bladder. It is exercted mainly by the kidneys, in contrast to iopanoic acid, which is eliminated by the intestinal tract. The urinary excretion of bunamiodyl probably accounts for the reduction in gastro-intestinal side effects noted with that drug. Other oral contrast agents for cholecystography include pheniodol, iopanoic acid (Telepaque), phenobutiodil (Biliodyl) and Biloptin (a complex derivative of tri-iodophenyl-

PCM.—Chemistry: N-acetyl-p-aminophenol, paracetamol. This is the active substance into which phenacetin is metabolised in the body. Part of a dose of phenacetin is also deacetylated to form p-phenetidin, and it is to that mctabolite that the occasional toxic reactions of phenacetin are due. N-acetyl-p-aminophenol is therefore free from that disadvantage. Other paracetamol preparations are Panadol, Eneril, Calpol, Febrilix and Tabalgin.

PRIPSEN. — Constituents: Piperazine phosphate and standardised senna. Pipcrazine, once used in the treatment of gout, is now the accepted remedy for threadworm and roundworm. The worms are immobilised, and not killed by the drug, so that, if peristalsis is delayed, the worms may recover before they are excreted. By the addition of a laxative prompt evacuation of the paralysed worms occurs, with a consequent reduction in the time of treatment. Side effects and risks of uncompleted treatment are thus eliminated. Other piperazine products

include Entacyl (piperazine adipate), Antepar elixir and Helmezine (piperazine citrate) and Veroxil (piperazine tartrate).

SECERGAN.—Chemistry: 10-(α-dimethylaminopropionyl)-phenothiazine methobromide. Differs in pharmacological action from most 10-substituted phenothiazines, as its main action is on the gastro-intestinal tract. Like atropine, it reduces acidity and volume of gastric secretion, and also reduces hyperperistalsis. In some patients the anti-secretory action may affect salivation, but in the recommended doses side effects normally associated with phenothiazines are virtually absent. Other compounds which have the anti-secretory action of atropine, but are of different chemical structure, include propantheline (Probanthine), dicyclomine (Merbentyl, Wyovin), oxyphenonium (Atrenyl), penthienate (Monodral), tricyclamol (Elorine, Lergine), pipenzolate (Piptal), hexocyclium (Tral) and isopropamide (Tyrimide).

TRASYLOL.-The trypsin of the pancreas is present in the gland in an inactive form, being bound to an inactivator, and is normally activated in the intestines by the enzyme enterokinase. In pancreatic disease, the trypsin precursor is activated in the gland itself, leading to autodigestion of the pancreas and pancreatic necrosis. The circulatory hormone of the pancreas (used in peripheral vascular disease as Padutin), is also activated, and causes a severe lowering of the blood-pressure. The inactivating substance is common to both trypsin and the circulatory hormone, and following extraction in relatively pure form, is now available as Trasylol. When injected intravenously, it inhibits tryptic activity in the gland, and neutralises the blood-pressure lowering action of the circulatory hormone,

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 2

For perfumes and non-medicated toilet prepara-

FANTABULOUS, 793,737, by Maurice Norton,

London, S.W.4. For detergents (not for use in industrial or manu-

facturing processes) (3) RYTHM, 794.252, by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Larkfield, Rawdon, Leeds. For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

TONKWILLA, 779,326, by Stanley Philip Williams, Lincoln. MARBACILETTES, 793,403, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Ger-

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; and sanitary substances and disinfectants (5)

FULCIN. 786,691, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For face tissues impregnated with medicaments (5) PREV, 789,379, by Orchard Paper Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

For theophylline derivatives and theophylline compounds, all for pharmaceutical purposes for treatment of disorders of the heart, the respiratory system and vascular deficiency (5)

MILLO-PHYLLINE, 789,398, by Laboratoires Millot, Paris, France.

For antibiotic preparations (5)
BENCROMYCIN, 789,956, by C. L. Bencard. Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For tranquillisers being pharmaceutical prepara-

SERENACE, 790,072, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For all goods but not including medicated wines

GOURMET, 792,119, by Gourmet & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.8.

For antibiotic preparations and substances (5)
OCTOMYCIN, PENTEMYCIN, PROTOMYCIN, QUINTAMYCIN, 792,952, 792,956,
792,960-61, by Beecham Research Laboratories,
1.td., Brentford, Middlesex.

for pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all for veterinary use (5) VECORTENOL, 793,103, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle,

Switzerland. For all goods (5)

Mainkur, A.G., Frankfurt/Main-Fechenheim. Germany. BETNELAN, 793,675, by Glaxo

Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For organotherapeutic preparations (5) FABARIL, 794,086, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For cellulose wadding (pharmaceutical) (5) KATRINEX, 794,250, by Katrinefors, A.B.,

Mariestad, Skaraborg, Sweden.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical instruments and apparatus and parts and fittings (9) NEOFLUAR, 793,150, by Carl Zeiss, Würtemberg, Germany,

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 9.

For sulphur (1)

CRYSTEX, 793,002, by Stauffer Chemical Co., San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

For lipsticks (3)

PINK CLOUD, 778,449, by Beauty Counselors of London, Ltd., Lewes, Sussex.

For all goods (3)

or all goods (3)
S.C.W.S., B787,230, by Scottish Co-operative
Wholesale Society, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.
WICKED LADY, 794,799, by Normal Hartnell,
Ltd., London, W.1.

For preparations for tinting the hair (3)
TINTOREL, 788,262, by Golden, Ltd., London, W.1.

For cleaning and polishing preparations for windows (3)

JEYES WINDOW FOAM, 788,901, by Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., Barking, Essex. For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps, and essential oils (3)

WONDRA, B792,519, by Thomas Hedley & Co. 1.td., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For preparations and substances for laundry use; cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetic preparations (not being toilet preparations), hair lotions, shampoos, hair dyes, preparations for tinting the hair, solutions for use in waving the hair; and dentifrices (3)

WELLA, 792,685, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For medicated preparations containing glucose and being in granular form for use in making

SPAR-KUP, B773,011, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

TELEVISION

Programme details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

December 27 to January 2	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	Ż.E.	Anglia	Ulster
Alka-Seltzer	2	1	4	6	4	6	5	2	_
Amami wave set	_	_	_	_	1	_	_		_
Angier's junior	-		_						
aspírin	2	4	2		_	_	_	_	_
Askit	_	_	_	12	_	_	_	_	7
Aspro	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	_
Beecham's pills	2	8	8	2	2	2	1	2	2
Beecham's powders .				_	_	_	_		_
Camay	3	2	6	3	5	1	5	4	4
Cephos			3	_	-5	_	_	_	_
Eno's "Fruit Salt"	1	1	2		3		_		_
Germolene	3	3	2	2	4	_		_	
Hiltone			1		-4		_3	Ξ	
Horlicks	1	2	1	1	1	_	1		
Kleenex		_		_1	2	2	2	_	
Kruschen	_	1	1	_	_		_	_	2
Mac throat sweets	2	3		_	_	_	_	_	
Macleans tooth-paste	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	_	_
Mcdic-aire	i		_	_	_	_	_	_	
Milk of Magnesia	_	_	1	_	_	_	_		_
Nigroids	_	_	î	_	_	_	_	_	_
Penetrol inhalant	_	1	î	_	_	_	1		
Phensic	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	_	_
Phosferine	1	1	1	_	_	_	1	1	1
Phyllosan	1	1	1	_	_	_	1	_	1
Quinasp	1		_	_	_	_	_		_
Setlers	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	_	_
Tokalon Pretty									
Quíck		—	_	_	_		4	_	4
Vitacup	_	_	—	_	—	—	—	2	_
Winspray	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	_
Yeast-Vite		-	—	_	-	-	_	1	1
The National Laboratory		_				_	~-		

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists. THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., Graham Street, London, N.1: "Pernivit" (card).

BRITISH SCHERING, LTD., 229 Kensington High Street, London, W.8: "Albucid," "Neutra-

donna " (cards); "Neo-Mcrcazole" (chrono-

logical bibliography).

PAINES & BURNE, LTD., Pabyrn Laboratories,
Greenford, Middlesex: "Ce-Cobalin" (information card).

Periodicals

CHILEAN IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, Chile House, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.2:

Current Iodine Literature, Vol. 6, No. 16, 1959. Pp. 20.

PRESS ADVERTISING

Macleans, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex: Macleans tooth-paste.

Express and Daily Mirror.
Ronson Products, Ltd., Leatherhead, Surrey:
Ronson shavers. In Daily Express.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A=Advanced; R=Reduced; I.R.P.=Inclusive Retail Price; \$=Tax 5 per cent.; *=Tax 25 per cent.; *=Tax 25 per cent.

			•		
ALLEN & HANBURYS,					
		ach		₹.P	
Guanimycín	7	6	11	3	R
ARMOUR PHARMACEUT	CLCAT	CO	LT	n	
Armour hydrocortisone	IICAL	CO.,	LI	υ.	
acetate snuff capsules 6	6	10	10	3	R
25	18	4	27	6	R
100	76	5	105	6	R
insufflator and 6 capsules	70	2	103	v	1
set	10	0	15	0	R
SCI	10	U	13	"	1
BOUTALLS CHEMISTS.	LTD.	(fron	1 D	ece	m-
ber 14)					
	Do	oz.			
Oueen astringent lotionf	21	0	3	6	A
large	36	Ö	6	0	A
cold (night) cream† large	54	ŏ	ğ	ő	À
complexion milk†	27	Ŏ.	4	6	A
large	48	ŏ	8	ő	Â
cream rougef	21	ŏ	3	6	A
day cream† large	54	ŏ	9	ő	A
hand cream†	18	0	3	ő	A
líquid skin cream	10	U	3	"	
(medicated)†	30	0	5	0	A
	21	0	3	6	$\stackrel{A}{A}$
liquid powder?	36	0	6	0	A
large	33	0	5	6	A
lipstický		0	4	6	A
muscle oilf	27 21		3		$\stackrel{A}{A}$
seaside cream†		0		6	
large	36		6	0	A
skín food† large	54	0	9	0	A
sunburn lotion†	21	0	3	6	A
large	36	0	6	0	A
theatrical cold cream†	30	0	5	0	A
CUXSON, GERRARD &	CO	TTD.			
Sanibriefs§ small	50	0	5	10	A
medium	56	3	6	6	Â
large	59	9	6	ıĭ	Â
O.S.	75	6	8	9	A
Sanipants§	13	U	0	,	A
small and medium	59	6	6	11	A
large	62	3	7	3	A
	80	3	9	0	A
0.8.		-	-		
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL	INDU	STRIF	S.	LTI	D.,

	4	large o.s.	62 80	3	7 9	3 0	$\frac{A}{A}$
	L CHEMICAL						
Mepavlon	tablets 400 mgm.	30 250	64 464	$0^{\frac{1}{2}}$	7 51	1 1 2 7	R R

r cent.						
NEW PRODUC	TS A	AND	P	ACK	S	
BEECHAM RESEARCH	LAB	ORA	FOF	RIES,	LTD	٠.
Broxil (BRL152) tablets		Ea	ch			
125 mgm.	12	8	0	12	0	
	100	54	9	82	0	
250 mgm.	12	14	9	22	0	
		108	0	162	0	
RENCED LAROPATOL	PIEC	LTD				

Cayodil table		OKIES,	LIL	•
Cavour taor	3 mgm.	30	8	3
		250	60	0
		1.000	230	0

CHEAPSIDE	ENTERPRISE	S, LID.		
		Doz.		
" Quick Shine	" lens cleaner	20 0	2	6
GLANO LAB	ORATORIES.	LTD.		

Bíotexin	tablets	,	Each		
	500 mgm.	10	40 0	60	0
	COMMER	CIAL	ELECTI	RICAL	
STORES.	1.117.				

lamp	65 0
REVLON INTERNATIONAL Intimate perfume† 2 oz.	CORPORATION
4 oz.	27 6

Spraymisty	31	6
soap*	12	6
talcumf	10	6
Love Pat compact?	11	6
·		

RIKER LABORATORIES,	LTD.			
Medihaler Iso forte	14	8	22	-0
refill	12	4	18	6
CTIVILIAN PROPRIOTO TEL	-			

SLIMAID PRODU	JUID, LID		
		Doz.	
Slimso mint disc		20 0	2 3

THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS, LTD. (distributors, FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD.)
Prefacose 8 oz. 66 0

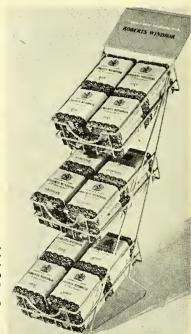
JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO., LTD. [corrected no Cebevi

te] te	(Woolley)		Eac	Each	
	10	fl.	oz.	14	6
	20	fl.	oz.	27	0
	40	fl.	oz.	52	0
	80	fl.	oz.	99	6





Mayborn Products, Ltd., Dylon Works, Berryman's Lanc, London, S.E.26, have produced for stockists unable to give much counter space to any one product the "Wall-Fit" dispenser unit (left). It is made of white stove-enamelled wire, incorporates showcards printed in black, yellow and white, and carries Dylon multi-purpose dyes, Dygon colour and stain remover, Dylon "super-white" and Dylon-cold coldwater dyes, with composite direction leaflets in compartments down one side.—To launch the new Kleenex baby pack, Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, have produced the display shown above. A central mother-and-baby photograph is flanked by the pack and a range of baby products.—At right, a new stand (code 1101) by



Roberts Windsor, Ltd., The Acre, Windsor, Berks, to display to advantage the various fragrances of toilet soaps (lavender, fern and dianthus).



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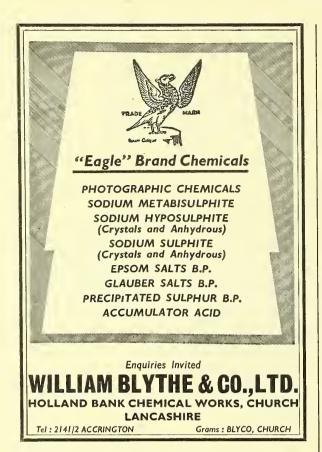
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Phone: SHOreditch 7254/6

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II MANSFIELD CHAMBERS, ST. ANN'S SOUARE, MANCHESTER, 2

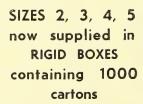
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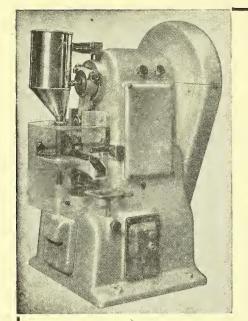
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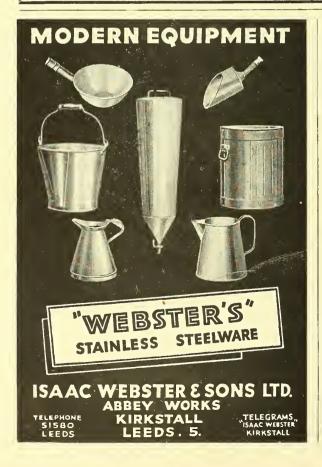
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Thousands of germs, invisible to the naked eye, will still be active. If any ordinary cleaneer is used — no matter how white the bowl and even after 18 hours!

The certain of shining-white cleanliness and the

The way to be certain of shining-white circanliness and use destruction of all germs overnight is to use a riginal cleaner which is also a strong distinctions. Domestor is the concentration of the control of the cont

bnoxious odours.

For safety's sake, pour a little Domestos round the lavatory bowl last thing tonight—and every night.

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treated with Domestos still contained thousands of live germs. Domestos not only completely cleans ... even round the bend where no brush can reach ... but also kills off bacteria, viruses and fungs in one hour. There are no perms known which it does not kill.

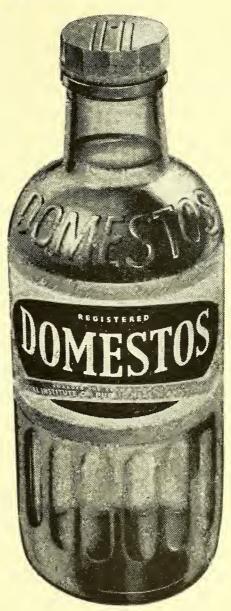
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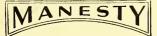
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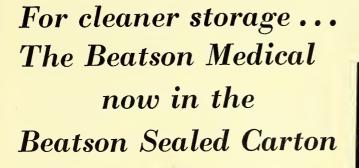
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APPOINTMENTS

BRIDGWATER GENERAL HOSPITAL BRIDGWATER, SOMERSET (BRIDGWATER, MINEHEAD AND BUTLEIGH HOSPITAL

BUTLEIGH HUSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE)
Chief Pharmacist
required (Category 1) for duties in Group Pharmacy. Pleasant country area.
Applications, with names of two referees, to Group Secretary at Bridgwater General Hospital.

C 9935

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL,

CHURCH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, 3
Senior Pharmacist
required. Engaged almost exclusively on preparation of sterile solutions in small but well-equipped department. Whitley Council salary and conditions, Previous experience in preparation of sterile products desirable. Applications naming two referees to Hospital Secretary.

C 9971 C 9971

CELL BARNES HOSPITAL,

CELL BARNES HUSPITAL,
ST. ALBANS, HERTS
Chief Pharmacist
required for small modern hospital for mental defectives situated close to St. Albans and within easy reach of London, Salary scale for Category I Hospital, £700 rising to £945. Applications to the Medical Superintendent,
C 9979

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pharmacist

for Bethnal Green Hospital. Modern department approved for training students, Salary scale £605—£815 p.a. plus London Weighting and higher qualification allowance. Please apply with details of age, training and experience to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2.

C 484

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL,

WINDSOR
Assistant-in-Dispensing required. Applications to Secretary. C 9938

HILL END HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, HERTS
Dispensing Assistant
male or female, required as soon as possible.
Salary at age 22 and over £395 rising to a maximum of £510 per annum plus £20 per annum for possession of Apothecaries' Hall or similar certificate. Applications stating age and full particulars of experience to the Chief Pharmacist.

C 9962

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR

(Category III)
Pharmacist
required immediately. Applications with details
of service to Secretary. C 9963

LEYTONSTONE (No. 10)
HOSPITAL GROUP,
WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.11
(Category V Hospital)
Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the above post.
Applications for part-time Pharmacists will be considered. The hospital is ideally situated, being on the Central Underground Line within 20 minutes of Central London.
Application forms from the Hospital Secretary to be returned as soon as possible. C 492

NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAI MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL,

VICTORIA CENTRAL HUGHLASEY
LISCARD ROAD, WALLASEY
Locum Pharmacist
for three weeks commencing February 15, 1960.
Applications to Administrative Officer, Victoria
Central Hospital, Liscard Road, Wallasey.
C 9958

ST. OLAVE'S HOSPITAL, LOWER ROAD,

LOWER ROAD,
ROTHERHITHE, S.E.16
Assistant-in-Dispensing
required in Pharmaceutical Department for varied duties. Salary up to £560 per annum including London weighting, and additional payment of £20 per annum for suitable qualifications. Apply giving names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist, telephone Bermondsey 4311.

MAIDENHEAD HOSPITAL, BERKSHIRE

required to to tions giving qualifications and any experience, with copies of testimonials or name of three referees to Secretary.

BERNSPHIKE
Dispensing Assistant
assist Chief Pharmacist, Applications and any experience, of testimonials or name of three referees to Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E.8

Locum Pharmacist required to work in a modern department Apply to Hospital Secretary. C 445

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Part-time Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above post (hours by arrangement). Salary and conditions of service in accordance with the Whitley Council recommendations. Enquiries to the Chief Pharmacist and applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the House Governor, 339 Goldhawk Road, London, W.6, within ten days.

C 9987

ST. MATTHEW'S HOSPITAL, BURNTWOOD, Nr. LICHFIELD, STAFFS

STAFFS
(1,330 Psychiatric Beds)
Chief Pharmacist
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Chief Pharmacist (Category II). Salary £755—£1,030 per annum, according to previous experience and service. Applications, giving full particulars and names of two referees, should be sent to the Hospital Secretary, St. Matthew's Hospital, as soon as possible.

C 9984

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above post. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with the Whitley Council regulations. Enquiries to the Chief Pharmacist and applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the House Governor, 339 Goldhawk Road, London, W.6, within ten days.

C 9986

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Appointments—Continued

ST. EBBA'S HOSPITAL, **EPSOM**

Chief Pharmacist

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post at this progressive psychiatric hospital. Salary scale £775-£1,030 plus London weighting. Whitley Council conditions, The department is in new accommodation and there is a full establishment of supporting staff. Applications, giving full details as to age, qualifications, experience, etc., together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Group Secretary, St. Ebba's and Belmont Group Hospital Management Committee, Group Office, Belmont Hospital, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey, not later than January 2, 1960.

C 9983

ST. OLAVE'S HOSPITAL, LOWER ROAD. ROTHERHITHE, S.E.16

Senior Pharmacist
Applications are invited for appointment at the above hospital, Salary up to £895 per annum including London weighting. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience and giving the names of two referees to the Hospital Secretary. C 9968

THE CORBETT HOSPITAL, STOURBRIDGE, WORCS Assistant-in-Dispensing

required. Whitley Council Salary and conditions of service.
Applications and testimonials to House Governor and Secretary.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT
Staff Pharmacist
Applications are invited from young pharmacist (under 25) for appointment to the staff of the Scottish Department. The duties will be largely concerned with the organisation of practical examinations, and will include quantitative chemical estimation of preparations to be used in the examinations.

chemical estimation of preparations to be used in the examinations.

Fuller particulars may be obtained from The Resident Secretary, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, 1, to whom applications should be sent, giving date of birth, education, qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees. Applications should be received not later than 31st December.

C 9964

WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

WEST MIDDLESEX HUSPITAL, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX
Assistant-in-Dispensing required in Pharmaceutical Department for varied duties. Salary £395 per annum at age 22, rising to £510, plus London Weighting (additional payment of £20 per annum for suitable qualifications).
Apply giving names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist. C 480

TEACHING APPOINTMENTS WITWATERSRAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

Vacancy—Lecturer in Pharmacy
Salary Scale: £800 x £50—£900 x £60—£1,560, plus 5 per cent. temporary vacation savings bonus up to £60 per annum for married men and £30 for single men.

Experience and qualifications will determine the commencing notch of the salary scale. The successful candidate will be expected to assume duty in January 1960.

Applicants must possess a degree in Pharmacy and a pharmaceutical qualification registrable with the South African Pharmacy Board. Special interest in pharmaceutical chemistry will be an advantage.

Applicants must have had teaching and/or

an advantage.

Applicants must have had teaching and/or industrial pharmaceutical experience and be able to undertake general teaching to the level of the ordinary degree in Pharmacy.

The College will pay half-salary from date of salling to date of assuming duty, plus reasonable travelling expenses for successful applicant.

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You will find yourself in excellent company, working together with a young, enthusiastic and friendly executive team, a first-class publicity staff, all of whom speak fluent English, and with your own very pleasantly appointed office, English secretary, and English assistant medical copywriter.

The post carries a top salary, the conditions of employment are exceptional (even the Carlsberg in the canteen is free!) and every possible help and consideration will be given you during the period of settling in and finding a house or flat. All travelling and removal expenses for yourself and your family will be paid by the company.

Language is no problem, as a high proportion of Danes speak English. There are also English-speaking schools, a lovely English church near the world-famous 'Little Mermaid' statue, and a wellorganised and active British Community Centre.

If the prospect appeals to you, please send a brief account of your education, qualifications, age and experience to:

Publicity Manager, MECO-DUMEX LTD. PRAGS BOULEVARD 37, COPENHAGEN S.

P.S.—By this time, you will have gathered that it is my comfortable chair you will be occupying. I should point out, therefore, that you are only taking it over because pressing family reasons compel me to vacate it. Consequently, it is with many regrets, but with considerable interest, that I look forward to meeting my fortunate successor.—P.M.

SITUATIONS VACANT RETAIL (HOME)

APPLICATIONS are invited from pharmacists, men or women, including those newly qualified, for position as Manager or Manageress of modern pharmacy with excellent dispensing connection on borders of Kent and London. Salary and commission in excess of £1,100 per annum. Good supporting staff, Superannuation scheme. The position is permanent and there are opportunities for promotion. House available if required in pleasant locality within easy travelling distance. Apply stating age and experience to the Superintendent Chemist, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., 147 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. APPLICATIONS are invited from pharmacists,

DISPENSER REQUIRED early in New Year for country medical practice in Kent. Attractive roomy flat available, Further particulars Box C 2574.

OLDHAM CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., invite applications for the position of pharmacy branch manager, either sex. Modern accommodation available if necessary. Superannuation. Salary and other emoluments at least £960. Applications giving age, experience, etc., to Oldham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., King Street, Oldham.

PETERBOROUGH. Pharmacist required to supervise our main branch. Inclusive salary to commence £24 per week. This is a congenial post in a pleasant locality with an attractive house available at a reasonable rent. Superannuation, sickness benefits and three weeks holiday. Interview by appointment at our expense. Apply with references to Peterborough Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., Park Road, Peterborough.

STOKE-ON-TRENT. Pharmacist required to take full control of busy medium class business at Heron Cross, Good salary and conditions, Non-contributory pension scheme in operation, Please state if living accommodation is required. Full details from: R. E. Ridley, c/o Mott & Co., 48 Piccadilly, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Phone (S.O.T.) 22506.

WHOLESALE

CARLTON LABORATORIES (SOUTHERN), LTD., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, require Medical Representatives for the following areas: London (south of river); London (north of river); Kent; Lanes; preference will be given to applicants already calling upon doctors and hospitals. Excellent prospects for gentlemen willing to work hard. C 2576

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YOUNG PHARMACIST

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Initiative, diplomacy and the ability to write a good letter are the main requirements in addition to the pharma-

quirements in addition to the pharma-ceutical qualification.

Applications should be addressed to:

Personnel Manager,

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,

Wellcome Building,

Euston Road, N.W.1

C 9981

CLERKS. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., require Clerks with a knowledge of ethical and proprietary medicines. Applicants should preferably have experience in the retail or wholesale distribution trade. Five-day week, canteen, pension and profit-sharing schemes, Apply in writing stating age, experience and salary required to the Staff Manager, Graham Street, City Road, N.1. C 9980

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS, LTD., require the services of a young pharmacist (lady or gentleman) to assist with general administrative duties including control of Dangerous Drugs and for dealing with technical queries. Apply: Managing Director, Oxford Works, Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26.

PHARMACIST, FEMALE. A pharmacist is required as personal assistant to the Technical Manager of an international pharmaceutical company which is a subsidiary of Farbenfabriken Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany. The successful candidate should be in her twenties and her pharmaceutical experience either practical or administrative. She would be required to carry on her own correspondence and keep records, and help the Technical Manager with administration, Write in first instance, giving full details of experience and career to date, to F.B.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 37-41 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVE required for London area. Previous experience in this territory an advantage. Salary and commission. Apply: Roberts Chemists (Bond Street), Ltd., 76 New Bond Street, W.1. Mayfair 4173.

TABLET MAKER. Sandoz Products, Ltd., have a vacancy for a first-class tablet maker, able to work in any section and to deputise for foreman when necessary. Knowledge of syrup manufacture an additional advantage. Excellent conditions and pay, Apply Manager, Pharmaceutical Dept., Sandoz Products, Ltd., Calverley Lane, Horsforth, nr. Leeds. C 2577

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., require for their dispensary a woman pharmacist with some years sound practical experience. The position requires a person with supervisory experience who is able to accept responsibility. Conditions of employment are good. The company operates a superannuation fund (contributory) and life assurance and profit-sharing schemes. Wr.te stating age, experience, qualifications and salary required to Ref. HGR/HAC, Personnel Manager, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, N.1. C 9965

WEST END, unqualified assistant required for high-class pharmacy, first-class experience essential. Languages an advantage, excellent salary, half-day Saturday, Apply: Roberts Chemists (Bond Street), Limited, 76 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 4173. C 2573

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A LIVE AGENT REQUIRED for the South Coast, Yorkshire, South Wales, East Coast and Scotland for a proprietary medicine, no samples to carry, repeater. Apply Box C 2561.

LIVE AGENTS required for Lancashire and North-west England and the Midlands, Old-established proprietary medicine, Apply Box C 2575.

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Applications are invited in respect of the appointment of a General Manager of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory operated by the Group at Hazel Grove in Cheshire.

The assignment involves direct responsibility to the Group Managing Director and would be expected to lead eventually to election to the Board of Directors of British Schering Manufacturing Laboratories Ltd.

Enquiries will be treated in strict confidence and should be marked "Personal" and addressed to:

The Managing Director, British Schering Group, 229-231 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.

C 9977



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